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ABE BRIEFS CABINET ON 10-13 Oct PRC visit

OW150333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told a cabinet session Tuesday that he will continue his efforts to achieve a stable long-term relationship between Japan and China. Abe briefed the cabinet on his visit to China October 10-13 and said it is important to cement Japan-China ties for the peace and stability of Asia and the rest of the world. Abe was quoted as saying he and Chinese leaders agreed to develop bilateral friendship according to the 1972 Joint Communiqué, the 1978 peace and amity treaty and the four principles of peace and amity; mutual benefits and equality; mutual trust, and long-term stability. The foreign minister told the session he had explained to the Chinese the domestic circumstances behind Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's official visit to Yasukuni Shrine August 15. China has said the visit damaged the sentiment of Asian peoples as class-A war criminals are enshrined there.

NAKASONE, U.S. GOVERNORS DISCUSS TRADE PROBLEMS

OW140611 Tokyo KYODO in English 0606 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday met a group of American governors of southeastern states and discussed the current trade friction between Japan and the United States, Japanese officials said. The guests at Nakasone official residence included Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee.

During the 50-minute meeting, Gov Alexander reportedly told Nakasone that what is important to the Americans is not the size of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, but whether they can sense fairness in the stance of the Japanese. The problem will be resolved when the American people are convinced that the Japanese market is as open as the U.S. market, Alexander was quoted as saying. The American governors are visiting Tokyo for a U.S.-Japan governors conference.

Nakasone said he felt the need to tackle the trade issue from a comprehensive and long-term perspective, and added efforts toward a solution would involve such aspects as industrial structures, market-opening measures and monetary policy. Nakasone referred to a bill aimed at cutting textile import quotas which passed the U.S. lower house last week, and said such protectionist bills now before Congress would not solve anything, but only harm the world economy, according to the officials. While criticizing the textile bill for having had a bad effect on the mood of the people of Asian countries, Nakasone asked the visiting Americans to understand Tokyo's efforts to open Japanese markets wider to foreign products.

JUSTICE MINISTRY, U.S. SET LEGAL PRACTICE TALKS

OW121025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will hold their second working-level talks in Tokyo on October 28 aimed at easing restrictions on foreign lawyers practicing in Japan, it was decided Saturday.

Officials representing Japan's Justice Ministry and the U.S. trade representative will exchange views on a draft guideline for foreign lawyers practicing in Japan, compiled by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations. The U.S. side is expected to call for drastic liberalization by Japan of current restrictions.

The first working-level talks held on October 1 ended in stalemate, with the U.S. side complaining that the draft guide line did not go far enough. The draft says foreign lawyers should be placed under the federation's supervision and handle only matters concerning the laws of their home countries and foreign laws, as designated by the justice minister. The draft also bans foreign lawyers from hiring Japanese lawyers and doing joint business with them. In the coming meeting, the U.S. side is expected to ask Japan to remove such restrictions on foreign lawyers and make the supervisory body the Justice Ministry or another government organ rather than the federation,

U.S. OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PHARMACEUTICALS TALKS

OW111311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 11 KYODO -- The United States will challenge the Health and Welfare Ministry's regulatory system on grounds that it hampers foreign drug firms' business decisions, a high-ranking U.S. Treasury official said here Friday. Speaking to a group of reporters, David C. Mulford, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, cited long delays in the setting of health insurance prices by the ministry after products have been approved for manufacture. This, he said, runs counter to claims of transparency. Mulford made the statement after the conclusion of a one-day subcabinet-level Japan-U.S. meeting on the opening of the Japanese pharmaceutical and medical equipment market, held at the Foreign Ministry building. He said the system provides a "perfect opportunity" for a domestic competitor of an innovative foreign firm to catch up and bring its own product to the market.

Referring to so-called procedure kits, simple combinations of drugs and their administering utensils in single packages, he said the Japanese regulatory system, with its "rigid" and established ways of dealing separately with drugs and their delivery systems, simply cannot at present contemplate a combination of the two elements. In this connection, he said such kits are "absolutely vital" to Japan because they will produce better medical care faster and lead to more technological innovation. The kits will reduce medical costs, because not only are they used with greater safety, but they also require less labor within the medical system. Japan and the U.S. will issue a comprehensive report on the issue, one of four subjects of sector-by-sector talks that started in January, by the end of this year.

There will then be follow-up talks to discuss implementation of what is agreed in a series of talks similar to last year's Japan-U.S. yen-dollar committee meetings, he said. Commenting on the agreement by five major Western countries to intervene jointly in currency markets, arrived at in New York last month, Mulford said, "since that meeting, nothing has happened that has disappointed us."

DEFENSE CHIEF, U.S. COMMANDER DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW151355 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- Adm. Ronald Hays, U.S. commander in chief, Pacific Forces, Tuesday asked Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato for Japan's cooperation in solving bilateral defense issues including U.S. aircraft nighttime training.

The United States has been urging Japan to offer an alternative site for U.S. aircraft-carried planes' nighttime training to replace the Atsugi Air Base, Kanagawa Prefecture, now being used by such planes. Local citizens' antinoise complaint is forcing the change of the training site.

Hays, who assumed the post last month, succeeding Adm. William Crowe, made the demand when he made a courtesy call on Kato at the Defense Agency here. Kato told Hays that he will make efforts to solve such bilateral defense issues between the two countries. Kato also said Japan has no strategic capability and relies on U.S. Armed Forces, particularly the U.S. Pacific Forces, through the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY DENIES CHARGES OF RESTRICTIONS

OW120511 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO -- Japan's tobacco monopoly officially denied U.S. charges Saturday that it is restricting market access for foreign products. Japan Tobacco Inc., which went private last April submitted a statement on the issue to the U.S. Trade Representative's Office (USTR) in Washington earlier in the day, officials said.

The statement is the company's official rebuttal of complaints which led to the September 7 U.S. decision to initiate a probe into allegedly unfair Japanese trade practices on tobacco and leather products. It said the import duty on cigarettes, which stood at 90 percent in 1980, has come down to about 20 percent, the same level as in the United States. The U.S. claims that foreign cigarettes effectively face about twice that level of tariff because of an additional excise tax. The statement also said Japan's tobacco distribution market is open to foreign competitors, including Americans, although domestic delivery is undertaken solely by a Japan tobacco subsidiary at present. It defended Japan tobacco's monopoly of production as an inevitable measure to protect Japanese tobacco farmers, saying the measure is approved by the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation. The U.S. probe into unfair trade practices also involves South Korea's insurance business, Brazil's computer imports and the European Community's (EC) subsidized exports of canned fruit.

The USTR will accept refutations against statements from the countries involved until October 21 and then decide whether to launch bilateral negotiations. The move is based on section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act, which permits the President to order retaliation against unfair trade practices if negotiations fail.

PRC DIPLOMAT CRITICIZES NAKASONE SHRINE VISIT

OW160433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO -- China is protesting the official visit to Yasukuni Shrine by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone because souls of war criminals are enshrined there, Chinese diplomat Ding Min said Wednesday. Ding, minister at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, was reported to have made the remark during a farewell call on Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

China is not making an issue out of the shrine having been the place where souls of some 2.4 million war dead are enshrined, he was quoted as saying, but rather about the fact that those of class A war criminals, including wartime Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, are also enshrined there. Ding also renewed China's invitation Kanemaru to visit China.

China has expressed displeasure with Nakasone's first official visit to Yasukuni Shrine on August 15 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Since then Chinese students in Beijing and Xian have held anti-Japanese demonstrations.

AIDE SAYS TANAKA MAY RETURN TO POLITICAL SCENE

OW140843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Niigata, Oct. 14 KYODO -- Tatsuo Ozawa, a leading member of the faction of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party led by ailing former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, said Monday that Tanaka will probably return to the political stage next June. Ozawa, speaking at a supporters' meeting in Niigata, said, "as far as I know, and from the point of view of medical treatment, I believe that he will resume political activities by that time." His remarks are at variance with speculation among faction members that Tanaka will return to active politics by the end of this year, and imply that Tanaka's recuperation is very slow. Political pundits say that Ozawa was apparently trying to dispel a sense of uneasiness among voters in Tanaka's constituency in Niigata Prefecture. Tanaka was rushed to a Tokyo hospital after suffering a stroke on February 27. Since April 29 he has been recuperating at home. He was taken out for a drive on September 22 as part of his recuperation. Observers point out that nobody but his immediate family members knows to what extent he has recovered.

NAKASONE ORDERS HOME PURCHASE TAX REDUCTION

OW151353 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday directed Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita to stimulate construction of new houses through a reduction in the tax on home purchases. The directive was given at a meeting of ministers concerned with economic problems, which finalized a package for expanding domestic demand to increase the country's imports, officials said. Nakasone was quoted by the officials as saying that if the housing tax reduction is included in the fiscal 1986 budget, to be put into shape at yearend, it should be retroactive to this month.

Nakasone's plan would include a proposal that 1 percent of the value of a new house be deducted from the taxable income of the purchaser. The 20-point package centers on boosting investment in housing and related industry, including an increase of housing starts by 200,000 units to 510,000 within fiscal 1985 ending next March through additional expansion of loans given by the semigovernmental Housing Loan Corp. Nakasone's decision follows a complaint by Kiichi Miyazawa, chairman of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), that delaying implementation of the housing tax reduction after next spring, when the new fiscal year starts, would damp immediate housing demand. Ippei Kaneko, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), said the package should be followed by further measures.

Meanwhile, Takeshita told a press conference after the cabinet meeting that the package is in line with a joint agreement between finance ministers and central bankers of the "Group of Five" industrial countries to cooperate with each other to bring down the value of the U.S. dollar. But Takeshita said the package for expanding domestic demand cannot alone boost Japan's imports. He stressed the necessity of continued implementation of other related measures including a market-opening action program announced July 30 by the government.

KOREAN GROUPS ON FINGERPRINTING FOREIGNERS

Pro-ROK Group Ends Campaign

OW111227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 11 KYODO -- Mindan, the South Korean residents' organization in Japan, decided Friday to call off a campaign to reject compulsory registration of fingerprints of foreign residents in Japan. The decision was made unanimously at a Central Executive Board meeting of the 400,000-member group, Mindan officials said. They said the Executive Board cited three reasons for declaring an end to the boycott campaign, including a general feeling that the campaign has achieved its goal.

More than 13,000 South Korean residents in Japan have expressed formal reservation about registering their fingerprints as required when renewing their alien registration cards, the officials said.

Also, the Mindan Executive Board decided to call off the "reservation campaign" because Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe promised, during the recent Japan-South Korea ministerial consultative conference, to look into ways of improving the fingerprinting system, they said.

Pro-DPRK Group Wants Abolition

OW160621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO -- The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a pro-North Korean organization, requested Wednesday that Japan abolish the fingerprinting procedure required under its alien registration law.

Chongnyon leaders, including Vice Chairman Paek Chong-won, called on Vice Justice Minister Hiroshi Maeda to hand in the petition. The group also called on the ministry to scrap the legal provision forcing foreigners to carry their identification cards at alltimes and to supply Koreans in Japan with multiple reentry permits for use after trips outside Japan.

Explaining the move, the group said appeals for revision of the alien registration law have been made by a total of 986 administrative assemblies throughout Japan so far.

The issue has also been taken up at the United Nations Human Rights Subcommittee, stirring opinions favoring the revision both in and outside Japan, they said.

Maeda reportedly made no direct response to the Koreans move.

U.S. URGED TO ACCEPT PROPOSAL FOR MAC AREA

SK160330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Words Cannot Relax Tensions"]

[Text] The 475th MAC secretaries meeting was held yesterday in Panmunjom. The question of narrowing differences between our side's proposal on guaranteeing security in the MAC headquarters area and withdrawing weapons from this area and the U.S. side's proposal was discussed at the meeting.

As has been reported, a fundamental difference between our proposal and the U.S. side's proposal was found in terms of the scope of guaranteeing security in the MAC headquarters area and the extent or scope of weapons withdrawal from this area.

In response to our proposal on taking measures to guarantee security in the entire region of the MAC headquarters area and to withdraw weapons from the entire area, the U.S. side, in yesterday's meeting, made a proposal on establishing an inspection system in the Joint Security Area, -- a very small area. This proposal by the U.S. side is irrational, far from being a measure for relaxing tensions.

As is known, when we made a proposal on this question for the first time, the U.S. side said that it would give us a reply after examining our proposal, while stating that it welcomes our proposal as a constructive one. However, the U.S. side sent us a reply almost tantamount to a refusal almost 2 months after our proposal was made, deviating from what it originally said to us. The U.S. side's mean, traitorous reply discouraged the world's honest people, who hoped for the realization of our proposal, and evaluated it as the most realistic proposal for the relaxation of tensions.

Also in yesterday's secretaries meeting, in response to our proposal on taking practical measures step by step, while narrowing differences between the assertions of both sides, the U.S. side did not accept our proposal, stating that it was not ready to discuss the MAC headquarters area outside the JSA, and that it was not prepared for a change in the numbers and sorts of armed guardsmen in the JSA. The U.S. side insisted on establishing a mutual inspection system in the small area of the JSA, while leaving intact guardposts, fortified positions, armed guardsmen, and combat personnel, which are factors promoting tensions. This is nothing but meaningless, empty talk that has no relation to the relaxation of tensions.

Our proposal on destroying all military installations and guardposts; completely removing heavy and automatic weapons; and drastically reducing the number of guardsmen in the MAC headquarters area and the JSA is a very realistic proposal that can practically contribute to resolving mistrust and misunderstanding between the two sides and relaxing intensified tensions. The MAC headquarters area and the JSA, where many weapons, items of equipment, and military personnel are currently concentrated, create conditions for collision between the two sides at any time. The Panmunjom incident in 1976 and the Panmunjom firing incident in November 1984 are good examples of this.

If a practical guarantee for the relaxation of tensions and the prevention of grave collision incidents is not provided, a safe and favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue and exchanges cannot be promoted and the personal security of reporters and travellers visiting Panmunjom cannot be guaranteed.

Despite these circumstances, the U.S. side persists in not accepting our proposal on taking practical measures for guaranteeing security and the withdrawal of weapons in the headquarters area and the JSA. Talking about the relaxation of tensions, while leaving intact factors intensifying tensions, is nothing but meaningless, empty talk. Even though the U.S. side is babbling about its support for North-South dialogue and about taking measures for the relaxation of tensions, this is a foolish trick that the U.S. side inevitably uses in order to conceal its confrontational policy. Even while the U.S. side made a proposal on establishing an inspection system in the small area of the JSA, while leaving the guardposts, personnel, and weapons there intact, it was able to present no grounds practically proving the feasibility of its proposal.

The JSA is part of the headquarters area -- a very small area. In the headquarters area surrounding the JSA, fortified positions are in place and numerous armed personnel are standing guard. Establishing an inspection system in the small JSA, instead of taking measures to prevent a collision in the entire region of the headquarters area, will not make it possible to relax tensions.

If the U.S. side is truly interested in the relaxation of tensions, it will have to accept the just proposal of our side, instead of insisting on its impractical, unjust proposal. Words can never relax tensions.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TIES

SK120539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubpkov arranged a film show and cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of October 11 on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the USSR. Invited there were Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chi Chae-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; and other personages concerned. The attendants saw a Soviet documentary film. Speeches were made at the cocktail party which followed the film show.

HO TAM MEETS JAPANESE YOUNG MEN'S DELEGATION

SK150555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0549 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 14 met the delegation of the Council of Young Men's Associations of Japan led by its chairman Kiichiro Onotera at the Mansudae Assembly Hall and had a talk with it in a friendly atmosphere. Present there was Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

SOUTH, FRG DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING CRITICIZED

SK140215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- The puppet minister of defence on October 11 met with his counterpart of West Germany on a visit to South Korea and clamoured about "military cooperation", saying that they regard socialist countries as the "common enemy", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The socialist countries and world's peaceloving people fully support the multi-channelled dialogue arranged between the North and the South thanks to our sincere efforts and positive steps. In making bellicose utterances even against socialist countries at such a time, the South Korean puppets reveal once again their true color as warmaniacs and out-and-out anti-communist elements who are seeking war and division in our country, not peace and peaceful reunification.

HWANG CHANG-YOP SPEAKS AT CUBAN DELEGATION FETE

SK150605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0555 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] Monday hosted a reception at the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang upon the conclusion of its Korean visit.

Head of the delegation Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and national chairman of the Cuban Committee for the Defense of Revolution, said that during its stay in Korea the delegation deepened its respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea leading the Korean people to victory. Saying that the Workers' Party of Korea is a Marxist-Leninist party and a genuine party of the working class, he stressed the WPK led by Comrade Kim Il-song has become the greatest party and the Korean people the greatest people today. We will actively strive to further strengthen the friendship, unity and solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two countries based on the intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro, he declared.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, said in his speech: We could confirm with satisfaction through a series of talks and exchange of opinion with the delegation during its stay in Korea that the bonds of friendship between our two parties are very strong and the two peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder in one trench against a common enemy.

He stressed: The friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two peoples which are based on the intimacy between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro and are being consolidated day by day in the struggle for accomplishing the common cause are solid and everlasting, ones which no force can break. We will in the future, too, strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Cuban comrades in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and more beautifully decorate the flower garden of Korea-Cuba friendship.

CUBAN NEWS AGENCY SUPPORTS OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

SK160302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] The PRENSA LATINA news agency of Cuba, on 10 October, in connection with the joint meeting of the delegates of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and the Olympic Committee of the North and the South, which ended on 9 October in Lausanne, Switzerland, carried a commentary entitled "Equal Rights for the Olympic Games."

Mentioning the result of the joint meeting in Lausanne with regard to the question of the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games, the news agency said: The DPRK has again declared that South Korea, which has turned into a U.S. colony, cannot be allowed to unilaterally organize the Olympic Games. The DPRK, on many occasions, expressed the stand for co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games and held that the 24th Olympic Games should be called the Korea Olympic Games or the Pyongyang-Seoul Korea Olympic Games. Leaders and prominent figures of many countries view unilateral organizing of the games in South Korea as an unjust act running counter to the efforts for the reunification of Korea. They oppose the decision of the IOC. Recently, Chairman Fidel Castro stressed that the unilateral holding of the Olympics Games in Seoul will not help the reunification of Korea but will promote division, and that this will not contribute to the search for peace and cooperation among peoples.

Saying that South Korea has some \$50 billion in foreign debts, the news agency noted: South Korea is trying to achieve unity by organizing the Olympic Games. In South Korea, where there are some 40,000 U.S. troops, including some 10,000 Air Force personnel. In addition, some 1,000 nuclear weapons are stockpiled there. Since 1976, the United States has continued holding the war exercises called "Team Spirit." This has aroused world-wide opposition. This war exercise is increasing tension in Korea and bringing the situation to the brink of war, and is aimed at perfecting the preparations to invade the North.

Stressing that the DPRK is calling for reunification, the news agency went on to add: When the Japanese imperialists were defeated, the Korean people established people's committees throughout the country. At this time, on 8 September 1945, the U.S. troops occupied South Korea. The United States suppressed, imprisoned, and killed the people seeking the reunification of the country. Because of the U.S. schemes, the Korean people have been divided. In 1950, the United States embarked on aggression against People's Korea. The primary objective of the United States was to obstruct the growth and development of the socialist forces in Asia, and to smash these forces. However, despite all these maneuvers, the Korean people have never stopped even for a moment the work for the reunification of the country and for shaping their own destiny. The news agency said that, as declared by many sports leaders, Seoul has no conditions for hosting the Olympic Games. The news agency went on to add: South Korea is occupied by foreign military forces, and is dominated, internally, by political instability. Moreover, Seoul has no diplomatic relations with the socialist countries and the Third World countries. Today, the Olympiad is in trouble. In order to rescue the Olympiad, the proposal for the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic games must be accepted.

NORTH PYONGAN WELCOMES PRC PROVINCIAL GROUP

SK140521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA) -- A North Pyongan Provincial mass meeting was held at the provincial art theatre on October 13 in Welcome of the Liaoning Provincial Friendship Delegation of China headed by Quan Shuren, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial party Committee and governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government.

Noting that today the fraternal Chinese people have turned China into a socialist power under the guidance of the leaders of the Communist Party of China including respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative and economic guidance committee, said in his speech: We rejoice as over our own over these successes and sincerely wish the Chinese people greater success in realising socialist modernization in hearty response to the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and in the struggle for reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland, closely rallied around the party.

Pointing to the fact that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples are growing in strength and developing day by day, he said: We will in the future, too, fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Speaking there, Quan Shuren touched upon the immortal exploits performed by the heroic Korean people in the revolution and construction, overcoming all difficulties. Over the last 40 years under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea. He said: The Korean people have built a powerful socialist country with developed industry, agriculture and defence capabilities on the ruins of war in the past, winning deep respect and praises of the world people.

Noting that the sufferings of the Korean people from the division of the country entirely resulted from the interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Korea, he said: The question of Korean reunification must be solved in a peaceful way by the North and the South, free from foreign interference, with the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea. He declared that the Chinese people fully supported the reasonable proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for the country's reunification. Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

N-S OLYMPICS TALKS IN LAUSANNE CONCLUDE

SK110551 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] On 9 October, a 2-day joint meeting between delegates of the International Olympic Committee and the North and South Korean Olympic Committees was concluded in Lausanne, Switzerland. The 2d-day session was also held behind closed doors.

On the evening of 9 October, Chin Chung-kuk, deputy head of our delegation and vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, held a press conference. He noted: The Lausanne joint meeting this time was aimed at resolving various complicated problems arising in connection with the organization of the 24th Olympic Games and at finding ways to smoothly hold the 1988 Olympics.

He said: At the 1st-day session, the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee put forward an epochal proposal for the cohosting of the 24th Olympiad by the North and South. He continued: Our proposal for the cohosting of the 24th Olympic games by the North and South is a reasonable and realistic proposal which makes it possible to successfully hold the 24th Olympics under the prevailing situation. It is, first of all, a proposal which makes it possible to further develop the Olympic movement by successfully holding the 24th Olympic Games.

EAST EUROPE, USSR REPORTEDLY TO ATTEND OLYMPICS

SK160021 Seoul THE KOREA HEARLD in English 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Paris (YONHAP) -- Almost all Socialist countries in East Europe have already informed the International Olympic Committee (IOC) of their intention to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Juan Antonio Samaranch, IOC president, said Tuesday. In an interview with a French sports journal, Samaranch said all European Socialist nations, including the Soviet Union, have formally told IOC that they are coming to the Seoul Olympiad.

The IOC president pointed out that most East European countries participated in a recent international judo championship held in Seoul. He feels certain that all the countries in the world would attend the Olympic Games even if it were held in Seoul this year.

AMBASSADOR TO HONG KONG SEEN AS CONTACT WITH PRC

SK160048 Seoul THE KOREA HEARLD in English 16 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Diplomatic observers yesterday described the government's appointment of a new consul general in Hong Kong as a move to place more importance on its contact with China. They noted that Kim Chae-chun, new consul general in Hong Kong, will have the rank of an ambassador. It is the first time that the consul general in the British colony has enjoyed ambassadorship. The government obviously values the importance of Hong Kong as a "contact point" with China with which the nation has no formal diplomatic relations, the observers said.

REAGAN'S VOW TO VETO JENKIN'S BILL TRUSTED

SK160107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Jenkins Bill"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives' passage of the "Jenkins Bill" which is now in the Senate should worry not only America's trading partners but also its own consumers and exporters. The textile import curbs bill is feared to undermine confidence in the continuing U.S. commitment to free and fair trade. Therefore, we trust the Reagan administration's repeated vow to veto the Jenkins bill. Fully understandable is the joint effort being forged by five Asian nations including Korea to deter legislation of the protectionist bill.

First, we wonder how such absurd, and actually impractical, legislation has arisen in that it would only aggravate U.S. problems in world trade. Equally absurd is that Canada and the European Economic Community would be exempted from the proposed textile import curbs. This is likely to lead to a criticism of the U.S. legislature as being racially discriminatory. It also must be noted that Korea's textile firms operate strictly on the basis of fair competition in their sales abroad. In actuality, Korean exports of these goods do not threaten the U.S. textile industry. Moreover, such U.S. protectionist moves would likely touch off retaliatory steps by U.S. trading partners.

For this or that reason, many countries have, so far, taken into consideration or opposed the dispatch of their teams to Seoul. Also, voices in support of the proposal for cohosting have grown higher. If the North and South cohost the Olympics under this reality, all countries will participate in the games.

He continued: The proposal for the cohosting will also contribute to creating an atmosphere for a peaceful national reunification.

The tragic state of national division has lasted for more than 40 years. It is doubtless that, if the Olympic Games are held only in Seoul, this will, in the end, further foster division and disappoint the fellow countrymen desiring for reunification. We set forth the proposal for cohosting by taking into consideration and contemplating these concrete actual circumstances facing our country. This is proven by our proposal and concrete practical measures.

He said: To make the title of the games not foster the division of Korea but benefit reunification, such a reunification-oriented title for the whole Korea should be adopted. It is obvious that, if the title is adopted with the name of a city of one side, it will negatively affect the promotion of national unity. For this reason, we proposed a title which can be accepted by both the North and South -- the Korean Olympiad or the Pyongyang-Seoul Korean Olympiad. This title can be accepted by both sides without irritating the other, and have an affirmative effect on achieving great national unity indispensable for reunification. As for the question regarding the events, we proposed that the games be shared with a half in Pyongyang and with a half in Seoul. This was set forth by fully taking into account the reality of our country divided into the North and South and the sentiments of the people.

He further said: The question regarding free travel raised by us also has very good influence over the creation of an atmosphere in favor of the reunification of Korea. We will ensure, as they hope, the travel by players, officials, reporters, and tourists between the North and South. In accordance with an agreement between the two sides, they can use such transportation means as vehicles, trains, airplanes, and ships according to their wish. For this reason, the settlement of the question of realizing this free travel depends on the attitude of the South Korean side.

The deputy head of our side said: Our proposal to form a North-South joint organizing committee, a standing organization to cohost the 1988 Olympic Games, has also very affirmative effect on opening a favorable phase for national reunification. He stressed: In reality, we have enough capabilities for cohosting the 24th Olympic Games. He said:

If our proposal for cohosting is realized, the question of forming a single team will be easily solved and the 1988 Olympics will become a grand worldwide sports festival in name and substance. From the viewpoint of the nation and the development of the Olympic movement, our proposal for cohosting is a very favorable and epochal proposal and a fair and aboveboard overture acceptable to everyone.

However, the South Korean side did not put forward a proposal at the meeting. He expressed the expectation that the South Korean side will affirmative reply to our just proposal. No agreement was reached at the meeting. The deputy head of our side expressed his hope that, if each side attending the meeting search for and explore progressive and realistic ways, an excellent fruition will be borne at the second round of the joint meeting to be resumed in Lausanne on 8 January 1986. He answered questions raised by reporters.

PRIME MINISTERS WITH JAPAN SET FOR OCT MEETING

SK121148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0946 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea and Japan have agreed to hold their prime ministers' conferences annually beginning this year which marks the 20th anniversary of diplomatic normalization between them, the TOKYO SHIMBUN reported Saturday.

Quoting a government source, the newspaper said that the scheduled meeting between Korean Prime Minister No Shin-yong and his Japanese counterpart, Yasuhiro Nakasone, in New York late this month will be the first such regular prime ministers conference. The two prime ministers are scheduled to visit New York late this month where they will attend the 40th annual session of the U.N. General Assembly. Discussions at the No-Nakasone meeting are expected to focus on the international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula, improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, and other issues pending between the two countries, the Japanese daily quoted the source as saying. The two countries hold ministerial and foreign ministers' conferences annually.

DEFENSE MINISTER, FRG COUNTERPART DISCUSS TIES

SK120051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Defense ministers of Korea and the Federal Republic of Germany exchanged views on matters of mutual interest in a meeting at the Ministry of National Defense yesterday.

Minister of National Defense Yu Song-min told German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner that Korea has been rendering its utmost efforts to prevent the recurrence of war and the maintenance of peace on the peninsula.

"We do this in the belief that peace and security on the Korean peninsula are directly linked to global peace," Yun said.

Pointing out that defense cooperation between the two countries has been increasing, Yun said Woerner's current visit to Seoul will "greatly" contribute to the promotion of multilateral cooperation.

Prior to visiting Yun, the German defense minister visited the National Cemetery and inspected a Korean military honor guard at the ministry plaza.

Following the talks, Yun presented Woerner with the Order of National Security Merit, Tongil Medal.

Woerner, 51, the first German defense minister ever to visit Korea, arrived in Seoul Thursday for a four-day visit at Yun's invitation.

While in Seoul, he is scheduled to visit Gen. Chong Chin-kwon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Chon Yong-song, chairman of the National Assembly Defense Committee. He will also tour frontline units and the Seoul Olympic Stadium.

To the advantage of America and its trading partners, we ardently hope that the Jenkins legislation will not be enacted. Leaving us optimistic is the fact that the House's final vote on the bill fell short of the two-thirds majority required to override a presidential veto.

PARTIES TO WORK TOGETHER AGAINST PROTECTIONISM

SK160111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The nation's ruling and opposition parties agreed yesterday to work out measures to cope with the trade friction with the United States in suprapartisan spirit. The agreement was reached in the evening when the leaders and floor leaders of the three major parties met over dinner at the residence of the prime minister.

Speaker Yi Chae-hyong and vice speaker Choe Yong-chol also attended the dinner hosted by Prime Minister No Sin-yong. The Assembly leaders and the party leaders shared the view that the trade friction is an issue that affects "life and death of the nation." They decided to tackle the U.S. pressure for more access of the nation's markets to American goods "in a practical and concrete manner."

Ha Sun-pong, chief secretary to the prime minister, briefed reporters on the result of the dinner meeting, which lasted for two hours and 10 minutes. Ha quoted Yi Se-ki, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, as proposing the formation of an Assembly ad hoc subpanel to deal exclusively with the issue. The floor leaders of the New Korea Democratic Party and the Korea National Party responded favorably to the overture, he said. The chief secretary said that the Assembly and party leaders agreed to work out one by one those outstanding issues which rival parties approach in the same manner as manifested in the keynote speeches of the leaders of the three parties.

Rival parties also decided to negotiate the settlement of those pending issues over which they disagree sharply. Those present said that the meeting provided a good opportunity to tackle outstanding issues. The leaders of the three parties pledged to arrange similar meetings alternately.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling DJP, said that it is important for rival parties to show the people that they are resolving problems through dialogue and compromise. If rival parties take their time in pursuing dialogue, no problem would be insoluble, No said.

Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition NKDP, voiced great concerns about the increasing trade friction with the Americans. Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition KNP, urged the government to do its best to get the Jenkins Bill vetoed by President Ronald Reagan. Meanwhile, Prime Minister No said that he expects the controversial bill will be vetoed by the U.S. President.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES BURMESE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

SK150827 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday received a courtesy call from U Tun tin, Burma's deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance. U Tun tin came here last week for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (IBRD), held from Oct. 8-11.

Strengthened by the struggle, our regular Army, our regional troops, our people's militia, and our public security forces have grown and scored remarkable successes in the defense of our people's lives.

For their part, the people -- in cooperation with the Vietnamese Revolutionary Armed Forces and volunteers -- have fought the enemy in many forms of struggle, rallying the rear front, building a national defense system of the entire people to defend and construct the country. The popular movement to persuade misled persons to leave the enemy's ranks and to live with their families under the revolutionary regime has been expanded and intensified. The 6-point policy toward misled persons issued by the revolution had an important effect on the enemy officers and soldiers, causing low morale; and many of them, individually and even in groups, returned to the fold, bringing weapons and documents with them.

The political conscience of the people has been strengthened. The biased and calumnious allegations of the enemy, and its psychological war against the revolution have been further exposed. No Cambodian reactionaries, regardless of the label under which they are hiding, can mislead the people.

All the successes achieved during the past 7 years have brought into being the rapid development of the Cambodian revolutionary forces in their struggle to firmly ensure the country's future. In truth, there are also areas where the spirit of attack initiative against the enemy is not yet high, but in general, while engaged in the decisive struggle in the past period, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces have reached a new heights. In the villages, hamlets, production solidarity groups, factories, enterprises, building sites, urban wards, and at all levels of the administration, the people have progressively understood and exercised their rights to be the masters of their own existence.

Through the seven [passage indistinct] of Pol Pot. The entire social system was overturned. After liberation, the revolutionary power thus had to restore and rebuild the country from scratch.

According to the direction set by the party's fourth congress concerning the restoration and reconstruction of the economy, with the assistance of fraternal socialist countries -- primarily Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- we have exerted great efforts to gradually achieve, through the national economy, successes in every field, the most prominent being important successes in agricultural production, such as the production of food supplies. This allowed us, during the first days of our regime, to avert famine and the serious deterioration of our people's health. The people's life has progressively been stabilized. This is an important success of the revolution of which we can be proud.

Only by looking back on the country under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and by taking into account the innumerable difficulties and conditions under which we have restored and rebuilt the country while simultaneously continuing to struggle against the enemies of all types can we grasp the full extent of the grandiose victories scored in the restoration and building of our country's socioeconomy during the past 7 years. We should be proud of our achievements and progress, but at the same time we should be conscious of current difficulties facing our economy.

The economy, already backward, is unbalanced in many fields. Not only have material and technical bases not been restored to the pre-war levels, they have also been destroyed by the enemies and by natural disasters. Such is the case regarding communication lines and waterworks.

The majority of industrial bases of the old regime have been restored but we still have to overcome difficulties in production, such as the lack of energy, spare parts, and raw materials.

HENG SAMRIN'S POLITICAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

BK140623 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0221 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Oct (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, presented a political report to the opening session of the fifth party congress yesterday morning. The following is the text of this report:

The fifth national congress of the party, convening during these historic days, represents the enthusiasm and the profound faith of our entire party, our Armed Forces, and our people after more than 4 years of successful achievements of the correct and clear-sighted resolutions adopted by the fourth party congress. It is a resolute defense of national independence, and represents the increasing development and strengthening of the revolutionary gains of 7 January 1979, which brings to the nation its rebirth in all fields. This shows the fruitful implementation of Marxism-Leninism under the practical conditions in Cambodia, raising high the banner of genuine patriotism and of international solidarity, which generated the global force of the entire nation is exercising its rights as the master of the country, making the most of the spirit of relying on its own forces, daring to courageously struggle to overcome all difficulties and complexities, and drawing lessons from all of this. The real forces of the Cambodian revolution then took shape and have grown with every passing day.

The fifth national congress of the party will examine and evaluate the state of the Cambodian revolution during the past 7 years and the achievement of the line adopted by the fourth congress -- simultaneously learning the lessons from our experiences -- and on this basis it will define the general strategic task and the orientations for the practical activities in the new stage of our revolution.

I present you the following political report of the Central Committee:

First part: Seven Years of Unity and Struggle To Defend the Revolutionary Gains and To Revive the Nation

1) The victory of the Cambodian revolution in defeating the enemies' schemes.

The Cambodian revolutionary's historic victory on 7 January 1979 broke completely the regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- disciple of Maoism. Nevertheless, the reactionary forces among the Chinese ruling circles, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and relying on Thai ultra-rightist reactionary forces, have continued to help the Pol Pot remnants with all their means to rise and oppose the Cambodian revolution. The enemy's schemes is to modify the scenes of the battle, bringing a change in its favor. Concurrently, it has used the most perfidious means to sabotage the Cambodia-Vietnam revolutionary alliance, to bring pressure to force Vietnamese volunteers to withdraw from Cambodia while the Cambodian revolutionary power was only in its infancy, so that it could encroach on Cambodian territory and topple the PRK regime. The so-called tripartite coalition of Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk and the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations have no other goal than to cover up this scheme and to save the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique from a total disintegration and condemnation by public world opinion.

During the past 7 years, the resolute struggle to defend the revolution's gains, carried out with the participation of the people in all forms, has continuously defeated the enemy's adventurous maneuvers. In particular, since the 1984-85 dry season, in coordination with Vietnamese volunteers, we completely destroyed the bases of all types of Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border. The PRK regime, strengthening with every passing day, is controlling our entire country.

Finances, still young and meager, could not span the gap between expenses and income. Labor already exhausted under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, is scattered at present in order to face the needs of the struggle and those of production and construction. The lack of qualified labor and specialized cadres in the fields of science, technology, culture, education, public health, and economic management has prevented us from ensuring that current works satisfy the requirements for development -- requirements that will soon grow.

3) Factors Ensuring the Victory of the Cambodian Revolution Have Taken Shape.

1. The national united front is a product of the victory of the 7 January 1979 revolution and constitutes the strength in building and defending the fatherland.
2. The birth of the PRK signifies the establishment of the right to be masters of laboring masses in Cambodia to defend and build the country through a gradual passage toward socialism.
3. Contingents of revolutionary cadres are being built and strengthened constantly to be worthy of their core role in every revolutionary movement.
4. The economy, culture, and education have been restored and oriented toward socialism.
5. The international socialist solidarity and the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese countries are developing and being consolidated daily in every field.
6. The leadership of the KPRP is the determining factor for the advancement of the Cambodian revolution.

Seven years have passed. The achievements of the Cambodian revolution have pointed out six fundamental factors, closely linked, that we should mention. We should continue to strengthen them and prove them. This is the overall lesson of the Cambodian revolution from which its own force is drawn and which should lead to final victory of our cause for national independence and socialism.

Second part.

The General Strategic Tasks and the Home and Foreign Policies of the Cambodian Revolution:

1. [Passage indistinct] of our era, when a genuine party of the working class, weapon of Marxism-Leninism, is leading a revolution toward victory, crushing the oppressive reactionary regime. The urgent task that follows is to set up a new power of the working people and to immediately go to a socialist revolution.

The socialist revolution should obey general laws, but should have particular features. Since 1975, with the fundamental premises obtained through a national democratic revolution, we should have had politicosocial bases from which to build a new and good society. However, these gains were completely destroyed by the Pol Pot clique. These traitors set Cambodian society back by decades. What we were left with after the 7 January 1979 liberation were empty hands with a wrecked and overturned socioeconomy. So moving from a national democratic revolution to a socialist revolution in Cambodia should take dozens of years of national rebirth, economic restoration, and elimination of the severe consequences of the genocidal regime in order to create conditions permitting the transition toward socialism.

2. Cambodia steps into a new phase of the revolution under such conditions and with the task of continuing the struggle for the defense of revolutionary gains. Our enemies do not want to see the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- advance with firm steps because this is precisely the main strength of national independence and socialism in Southeast Asia. The Beijing reactionaries and imperialists cannot hinder our progress by military means but they have not abandoned their cruel and perfidious schemes. They continue to use other means with the hope of dividing the three countries in the Indochinese peninsula, weakening the revolution, and finally controlling Southeast Asia.

During the past 7 years, Cambodia continues to be a "hot point" in Southeast Asia. Our country enjoys peace and at the same time must face a war, one going on only in certain parts of our territory and at certain times. This is a new stage in our revolutionary struggle. It is going on in difficult and complex conditions and for a protracted period in every field: political, ideological, military, economic, and diplomatic.

The enemy scheme of launching a counteroffensive against the revolution in Cambodia takes the form of a subversive and encroachment war whose final goal is to reverse the regime of the young PRK. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces among Thai leading circles, have made efforts to support and direct the reactionary clique of the so-called tripartite coalition. They have built and restored reactionary armed forces on Thai territory with Pol Pot remnants as core forces. The enemies use not only military means but also a perfidious psychological war and peaceful devolution tricks to sabotage the revolution, corrupt our cadres, and divide our ranks and the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity.

The obstinacy and cruelty of the enemies in their protracted maneuvers against the Cambodian revolution and that of the three Indochinese countries have their sources in the strategic collusion among China, the United States and Japan in Asia and the Pacific. It is also due to the convergence of the Great Han's expansionism and hegemonism with pan-Thaism against the national independence and socialism of the three Indochinese countries, and the collusion among Cambodian reactionary forces represented by the genocidal clique, compradora bourgeoisie, and feudal elements who nurture the ambition of recovering their lost positions and interests.

The enemies' ambitions and schemes are grand and extremely perfidious. However, their stand and strength are on the decline. They have been seriously and irreparably weakened.

Our party should continue to consolidate and develop constantly our stand and our revolutionary strength. In whatever circumstances, war or peace, we should hold firmly on to our positions of being masters on the battlefield, ensure control over the whole country, along the border as well as inside the country. This is a fundamental requirement of a strategic significance for a constant progress of the Cambodian revolution.

Our revolutionary stand and strength have their sources in the spirit of national independence and proletarian internationalist solidarity. This is a revolutionary point of view with a principled character of our party. The history of the Cambodian revolution is a proof of this. The future of our country will further prove it. The Indochinese peninsula represents a good picture of this and constitutes a real power of national independence and socialism in Southeast Asia. The revolutionary alliance established on the Indochinese peninsula is a long lasting strategic alliance. It is this profound patriotism of our people, combined with the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity and in particular the Cambodia-Vietnam strategic alliance, which have given our people a great driving force helping them to overcome every difficulty and deprivation and score great victories in the glorious revolutionary cause of our nation.

The victory of our Cambodian revolution is inseparable from that of the three revolutionary currents in the world. The unshakable solidarity between our party and people and parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, and the solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries always are one of the factors ensuring the total victory of the Cambodian revolution.

The international support, impregnated with revolutionary sentiments, has permitted the progress of the Cambodian revolution's own forces. These forces are the force of the entire people and Army which are united as monolithic bloc and progressing in the path drawn by the party. Currently, our people have been truly heightened to be masters of the country and to defend the revolutionary gains. We affirm here that the final victory of our revolution will be decided by the Cambodian people themselves under the leadership of the KPRP.

With the success and maturity of the revolution, and casting a look back on the situation in Southeast Asia and the concerned international situation, we affirm that the general tendency of the revolutionary situation in Cambodia will continue to develop in conformity with its law and will finally triumph completely and that the enemies will face a fundamental defeat and will be completely defeated.

3. Starting from the situation in our country, the general strategic task of the current phase of the revolution consists of defending resolutely national independence and building the Cambodian fatherland through a gradual transition toward socialism.

The three revolutionary objectives to be achieved at all cost follow:

- Prove the revolutionary stand and become master along the border as well as inside the country, further pushing the enemies toward disintegration and defeat in all their maneuvers.
- Build real forces of the Cambodian revolution in every field, particularly in the political, military, and economic fields; make them strong enough qualitatively and quantitatively to prove the worth of revolutionary gains in order to defeat the enemies; and defend and build our fatherland in peace, independence, prosperity, and progress.
- Strengthen the revolutionary alliance and the special relations between Cambodia and Vietnam and among the three countries, the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula, and at the same time develop alliance relations with the community of fraternal socialist countries with the Soviet Union as bastion.

4. With these revolutionary objectives in sight, the first task of our people is to defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

To defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains means to defend the revolutionary power to defend national independence and the cause of building our fatherland through a gradual transition toward socialism. This is the essential and constant responsibility of our party in its roll as leader.

Suffering from heavy and repeated defeats, the enemy is obstinate and always nourishes the ambition and illusion of a military success of some significance. Consequently, our country is in a state of sporadic war. Our party, Army, and people must be constantly vigilant, endowed with a strong will and great energy to defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains. While the open military activities of the enemy are being reduced, its activities in a silent war are continuing and being intensified. The enemy uses the forms of peaceful maneuvers to weaken the revolutionary regime.

Our entire party, people, and Army must pay great attention to the task of constructing and strengthening national defense to ensure political security and social order. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance, fight and be ready to fight to destroy all the maneuvers and activities of all types of enemies to defend the territorial integrity of our beloved fatherland and to defend the peaceful life and work of our people from towns to the countryside.

2. [number as received] Domestic policy of the Cambodian Revolution in the New Stage.

Orientation of socioeconomic restoration and development.

Starting from the characteristics of the situation of our country and the general strategic task, the orientation of the socioeconomic restoration and development of the Cambodia revolution consists of making every effort to complete economic restoration, reorganize production, and build socialist education and culture. The state must lead different branches of the economy toward a correct direction; gradually build a national economy with socialist norms and with a new developed production capability; make agriculture and forestry a real force of the national economy -- based on the following four economic spear heads: food supplies, rubber, timber; and aquatic products, in close combination with the development of industrial production, in particular the production of consumer goods with the stress on export -- and progressively build material and technical bases of socialism and constantly improve the living conditions of the people.

We must make every effort to create by 1990 great socioeconomic changes to advance the revolution another step forward. It is indispensable to understand the general strategic task and the orientation for the socioeconomic restoration and development. In the process of achieving this, it is necessary for us to have a concrete line to decide options and measures to be taken for the entire country, each branch, and each domain, in close relationship with the concrete and historic conditions of the country as well as with the demands and possibilities of our country during each specific period.

2. [number as received] The First 5-Year Program of Socioeconomic Restoration and Development (1986-90).

Opening a new phase of the Cambodian revolution, the first 5-year program of socioeconomic restoration and development (1986-90) occupies an extremely important place. We must mobilize the entire party, people, and Army, all united as a solid bloc, to raise to the highest degree the spirit of being masters of the country and heighten the will to rely on ourselves and courageously overcome every difficulty and deprivation to successfully achieve the following fundamental tasks:

-- First, stimulate to the highest point agricultural production, the first front line, and fulfill well the production of the following four economic spearheads: food supplies, rubber, timber, and water products to achieve economic restoration.

-- Second, strengthen further positive measures to accelerate the restoration of rubber production. Make this branch into a real spearhead in the national economy. Struggle to achieve in 1990 the restoration and exploitation of the entire 50,000 hectares of rubber with a production of 50,000 metric tons of latex and begin to plant rubber trees on 8 to 10,000 hectares.

-- Third, push the selected restoration of existing industrial production capabilities and progressively build a number of small and medium industrial bases appropriate with the country's situation.

-- Fourth, export and thrift constitute two of the most important policies of our state to overcome bit by bit the great imbalance of the current national economy.

-- Fifth, quickly consolidate and strengthen the distribution work and goods circulation. Perfect trade organs at all levels and expand the socialist trade network in localities. The state should handle purchasing, collection, and delivery, and have a good hold on and manage well essential products, particularly food supplies, rubber, principal agricultural products, state industrial products, and imported goods. Establish and consolidate constantly the selling-buying relations between the state and peasantry in accordance with the motto "For the peasantry, selling rice and agricultural products to the state is patriotism; for the state, selling goods and delivering them directly to the people is being responsible toward the people."

-- Sixth, investment for basic structures demands a concrete leadership and should be oriented toward the economic spearheads, particularly toward restoring waterworks and communication lines, exploiting rubber, restoring some necessary enterprises and projects that constitute indispensable material bases of branches [passage indistinct] levels and every branch should strive to create a real and profound change in leadership and economic management to fulfill successfully the general strategic task and the task of restoring and developing the socioeconomy of the First 5-Year Plan.

It is imperative to educate the whole of the party and Army, all cadres, workers and employees, and the entire population, deepen their understanding of the current situation of the country so that they become unanimously determined to carry out the political tasks and socioeconomic restoration program of the party and state, develop the spirit of self-reliance, and mobilize the patriotic emulation movement within the entire population in order to intensify production and economic implementation. Struggling to accomplish well the above-mentioned seven fundamental tasks is also aiming at meeting the targets of socioeconomic restoration and development program from 1986 to 1990 which are as follows:

-- With a demographic increase set at less than 2.8 percent, we must make efforts to increase food production to reach an average of (??) percent per year, or 350 kg per capita per year.

In 1990, the restoration of rubber production will have to be completed on an area of 50,000 hectares with 50,000 metric tons of latex; the exploitation of wood will have to reach 200,000 cubic meters, and that of fishery 130,000 metric tons.

-- Bring up the total area for hemp planting to produce 15,000 metric tons.

-- The total production of electricity must reach 300 million kwh in 1990.

-- The important lines of the overland road, riverway, and railroad networks must be restored with good quality in order to serve the national economy and defense.

-- Redistribute the social manpower in order to ensure a great efficiency, both for the economic development and the consolidation of the national defense.

-- On the basis of the development of production, take care of the material and cultural life of the population and strive in a gradually stabilized manner to meet the essential needs in terms of food, clothing, housing, travels, study, and health, particularly among the ethnic minorities and within the population of remote border regions, so that the entire Cambodian people can enjoy a constantly improving and relatively stable life.

-- Complete the economic restoration efforts in the spirit of mainly relying on one's own forces. Strengthen the economic and technical cooperation and coordinate our economic plan with Vietnam, which is an indispensable factor for bringing into full play the great potentials of Cambodia's agriculture and forestry; at the same time, strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in order to build the material and technical foundations of socialism in Cambodia.

3) The State and the Different Components of the Economy:

Under the new conditions of the revolution, the task of transforming the nonsocialist components of our economy is now only at its beginning stage and remains a very heavy and very complex task. During a specific period and in specific fields, we still have several economic components operating simultaneously, and that is an objective reality of history. The responsibility of our party and state is to build a national economy in conformity with the conditions of the country, reorganize production in the direction of socialism, in which the staterun economy and collective economy are the main components of the national economy. The state leads these economic components to function in the correct way, profitable to the country and to the people.

In order to correctly utilize the existing possibilities and the capacities of production and to mitigate the weaknesses of the staterun sector, we advocate the development of our economy encompassing four components: economy of the staterun sector, collective economy, familyrun economy, and private economy.

4) Building the Socialist Culture and Education, the New Socialist Man, the Socio-medical, Scientific, and Technical Work

A. Building the Socialist Culture and Education:

Along with the building of a new economy, it is necessary to build a new culture and a new socialist education aimed at radically changing the ideological and cultural life of the whole society and of the large masses of people.

-- It is imperative for us to build a patriotic as well as progressive culture and art that inherits the beautiful national traditions.

-- To build a new, socialist education and first of all pay close attention to the formation of a contingent of teachers having good political qualities and professional capacities to serve the revolution. Beside that, it is imperative to always see to the professional and political improvement of the contingent of existing teachers in order to meet the urgent needs of educational development. All activities of the educational service must be closely linked together and effectively serve the defense and reconstruction of the country. The important objective is to train well new workers possessing a (?high) level of culture, technical knowledge, and work capacities, good health, and ethical virtues ready to serve the Cambodian revolution.

-- Heighten the quality of the press, information, publishing, radio and television, cinema, and picture taking activities. It is necessary to closely follow the policies of the party, bound to the realities of the revolutionary struggle and of the life at work and in combat in defense of the fatherland. It is on this condition that the activities of [words indistinct] must be of the greatest efficiency.

-- To build socialism, it is important to have new socialist men. They are men loyal to the fatherland, loyal to socialism, having the sense of being the master of the country, the sense of collective mastery, having first of all the respect for the work, production, and public property, knowing how to work with discipline, with method and a high productivity, and at the same time having scientific knowledge to become masters of the society, of nature, and of themselves.

B) The Sociomedical Work:

Protecting and bettering the health of the people is an important problem to the defense and reconstruction of the fatherland. It is the testimony of our regime's superiority.

-- The quality of our medical service must be further heightened in terms of consultations in the treatment of illnesses among the population. Organize and incessantly consolidate the medical network, which must reach the villages and solidarity groups for production. Promote and organize well the movements of hygiene and prophylaxis against epidemics, especially malaria, for the sake of the Armed Forces and population. Seek to raise the quality of the protection of the health of children, mothers, ethnic minorities, inhabitants of border regions, and the elderly.

C) The scientific and technical revolution is the main key of socialist construction. The task of the years to come is to promote the application of new scientific and technological progress in production, construction, and the social life so as to raise production and economic quality and efficiency. It is imperative to draw up policies to encourage the collective masses and individuals to have initiative and to proceed with technical improvements, especially in the fields of food production, rubber and timber exploitation, and the production of consumer goods. Promote the vanguard role of the youths in the scientific and technical revolution.

5. Strengthen and Bring Into Full Play the Role of the Front, of Mass Organizations, and of the Mass Movement

The work of the front and the work among the masses must be aimed at the strategic goal, which is to consolidate incessantly the worker-peasant alliance -- the basis of the national united front in the new revolutionary stage of our country. Rely on this front to muster the patriotic and progressive strata of the population and the members of different ethnic and religious groups and win over the intermediary strata to concentrate on the task of checking the direct and most dangerous enemy -- the Beijing reactionaries and expansionists -- and the fundamental enemy -- the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism -- as well as their lackeys -- the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups.

The task of the KUFNCD is to incessantly consolidate the bloc of solidarity among the entire people and among the sisterly nationalities of the country and to mobilize and bring out the sense of patriotism and attachment to the new regime and the spirit of our people to be the masters of the country, to participate actively in the revolutionary movement, and to carry out successfully the political tasks of the party and state and the policies advocated by the front.

It is imperative to build up the trade unions into a genuine mass organization of the Cambodian working class. The trade unions must be the training school of the working class for economic and administrative management. The trade unions must take part in state management and in the management and defense of the production bases.

The tasks of the trade unions are to create continued propaganda within the working class and to educate it so that it is always aware of its position as the leading class of the society and so that it is animated by a new work spirit and is aware of its responsibility as the master, namely to produce with a high yield and with good quality, creativity, and technique while practicing thrift and observing a strict discipline of work and always remaining ready to overcome all difficulties encountered in productive labor, in defense of the offices and enterprises, and in defense of the fatherland.

-- The work of the party among the peasants consists of concentrating leadership on the organization and progressive consolidation of the solidarity groups for agricultural production in the countryside. It is imperative to take care of the living conditions of the peasants and have plans for the training of management cadres for solidarity groups. For the immediate future, it is imperative to pay attention to raising the cultural, professional, technical, and political standards of solidarity group cadres.

It is imperative to bring out the indispensable role of the patriotic intellectuals in the revolution; create conditions enabling these intellectuals to accomplish their tasks and to build themselves up politically to become socialist intellectuals; and at the same time, to see to it that a contingent of intellectuals coming from the working class and peasantry is formed to ensure the implementation of the revolutionary tasks.

-- The People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea is the reserve army worthy of the trust of the party, the check [l'echec] of communism for the youths. The union must develop and strengthen itself powerfully in political, ideological, and organizational terms. It must educate and mobilize the youths to advance enthusiastically in the revolutionary movement of the masses, to acquire ethical virtues and a thrifty and hard-working lifestyle, to love the people, and to have a serene spirit of international solidarity. The union has the responsibility of presenting its elite members to become party members.

Caring for and educating teenagers and children is the common task of the party and state, the mass organizations, the whole society, and more directly the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea. We must educate them in the sense of patriotism, loyalty to the PRK regime, and the unrelenting hatred for our enemies. We must inculcate in them the awareness of being the future masters of the country, of immersing themselves in study, and of successfully carrying out their "good" movements for practical activities in keeping with their ages.

The important content of the work of our party in the mobilization of women is to achieve the equality between man and woman and bring out the considerable strength and capacities of the Cambodian women in the activities of state management, social, economic, and cultural management, as well as in the work of building happy families and forming a new socialist man.

The nationalities policy of our party consists of fully achieving equality in all fields among the different ethnic groups living within the Cambodian national community in order to promote to the maximum the sense of patriotism and the traditions of militant solidarity of our entire multinational people in the implementation of our common task of defending and rebuilding the Cambodian fatherland.

-- Our party's policy regarding Buddhism and Islam consists of achieving the freedom of belief for our people, mobilizing the whole people, including the followers of Buddhism and Islam, to participate massively in the different revolutionary movements to defend and rebuild the country.

-- It is imperative to continue to persuade the Cambodian compatriots living abroad into turning their sincere feelings toward the fatherland, their true duty being to coordinate their efforts with those of the Cambodians living in the country to carry out national restoration and reconstruction.

6. Incessantly Consolidate the State of the PRK and Increase Its Efficiency:

Our PRK is a state for the realization of the right to mastery of the working people, placed under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party. Through this state, it is KPRP which effectively leads the whole of the advancing process and of the development of our revolution.

In order to realize the right to mastery of the working people, our state must really be a state emanating from the people and for the people, an entity capable of restoring and building the economy, creating a new culture and education. In so doing, it can get the strength to ensure the political security and social order, safeguard the national independence and revolutionary gains, and make the country advance gradually toward socialism.

3. [number as received] Foreign Policy of the Party in the New Situation.

Since the founding of the PRK, our party has held high the two banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, linking the tasks of the Cambodian revolution to the common interests of the world revolution. We have put forth the line of correct foreign policy materialized in the December 1978 declaration of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and in the resolutions of the fourth national party congress and those of the Political Bureau in February 1982. On these bases, the Cambodian revolution has enjoyed the sympathy and support of the revolutionary movement and peace-loving peoples in the world, particularly the especially considerable assistance of the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the community of the fraternal socialist countries, which has held in check the reactionary policy of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists working in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionary forces in order to divide, isolate, and sabotage the Cambodian revolution. The prestige of the PRK has been further enhanced with each passing day in the international arena.

The party recommends to continue the foreign policy of peace and independence to efficiently serve the cause of national reconstruction and defense in a gradual advance toward socialism. It is imperative to do everything to strengthen and consolidate incessantly the bloc of solidarity and strategic alliance among the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- making it more powerful each day on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. That is a vitally significant exigency with a character of a law ensuring the stability and development of the Cambodian revolution and of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. We are determined to bring failure to all sabotage and divisive maneuvers and activities of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- their agents -- aiming at weakening the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and of each of these countries.

On the basis of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, in a spirit of mutual understanding and trust, of complete equality, and of respect for the interests of all three countries, we must develop a more effective cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields, for the consolidation of the national defense and of security and for the construction and development of the economy and culture of each country. That is the heavy but glorious responsibility of our party and of our people. That is also an important factor, a sure guarantee for the work of defense of the national independence and of the economic and cultural construction and development in order to bring Cambodia gradually to socialism.

We must incessantly strengthen and tighten the bonds of solidarity and all-round cooperation and mutual help between the PRK and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the socialist community and of the international communists and workers movement. That is the foundation of the internationalist line and foreign policy of our party, the important internationalist duty of our party and of our people, and also one of the factors guaranteeing the total success of our national defense and reconstruction labor.

The PRK is willing to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries in the Southeast Asian region and with the other countries in the world regardless of political and social regime on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, of nonintervention in internal affairs, of peaceful coexistence, of complete equality, and of mutual interests. Together with Vietnam, Laos, and the progressive peoples of the countries in the region, we resolutely oppose the perfidious policies of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces, their agents, aiming at creating tension and confrontation in the Southeast Asian region and maintaining hostility between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, in the hope of covering up the maneuvers and crimes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who sabotage the Cambodian revolution and the peaceful reconstruction labor of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. Together with Vietnam and Laos, we are willing to hold dialogue and negotiations to settle the problems between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, thus contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, which contributes to the cause of peace in the world.

The Cambodian people totally support the struggle of peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and racial discrimination and for national independence, democracy, and social progress. They are actively contributing to the struggle of nonaligned countries against the policy of aggression and sabotage of imperialism and for the defense of independence and freedom and the establishment of a new international economic order based on respect for national sovereignty.

The Cambodian people totally support the just struggle of the working class and working people in capitalist countries against monopolist capitalists in their own countries and abroad for well being, democracy, social progress, and the defense of national independence and world peace. We actively support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and will continue to unite with fraternal countries and people in the world to pursue the struggle against the policy of aggression and arms race and preparations for a nuclear war and the use of space for military ends being practised by bellicose imperialist forces led by the U.S. imperialists.

Faithful to Marxism-Leninism and holding aloft the two banners of national independence and socialist international solidarity, we highly appreciate and are forever grateful for the sincere, considerable, and effective assistance in every field of parties, governments, and peoples of fraternal Vietnam and Laos. We still call on party members and our people to always defend the alliance and strategic union among the three Indochinese countries, to heighten constantly the spirit of being masters of the country, and to rely on our own forces in defending and building the nation, thereby actively contributing to the revolutionary work of the three Indochinese countries. We resolutely oppose narrow-minded chauvinism, every opportunistic tendency, and every act and attitude infringing upon the friendship among the three peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

We are infinitely grateful for the considerable assistance and support granted to our just cause by parties, governments, and peoples of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries; by governments and peoples of friendly countries; and by international organizations. We should apply ourselves to accomplishing new tasks in the new situation of the Cambodian revolution to bring our active contribution to efforts in the interest of the socialist community as well as the cause of people the world over for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Third part

The KPRP Is the Sole Leader of the Cambodian Revolution.

1. The Party Is Being Rebuilt To Become the Decisive Factor of Victories for the Revolution.

A. The KPRF has its origin in the Communist Party of Indochina founded by President Ho Chi Minh, the first revolutionary militant to bring the Marxist-Leninist light and that of the October Revolution to the Indochinese peninsula.

Since its founding, the party has directed the launching of the revolutionary movement and victoriously led a tense and complicated struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. However, Pol Pot, the pseudocommunist returning from France, infiltrated the party and usurped the highest leading post in the party, betrayed the fatherland and Marxism-Leninism, and became an agent of the Great Han expansionists-hegemonists to sabotage the party in an extremely serious manner. His clique sowed the reactionary ideology of Maoism, abandoned its working class position, considered friends as enemies and enemies as friends, and practised a dictatorial and militarist policy of extreme barbarism. It intensified repression by assassinating most of the genuine party members and cadres and killing more than 3 million innocent persons.

Thus, the grandiose 7 January 1979 victory has simultaneously saved the people from the genocidal regime and reestablished the militant solidarity and alliance of the three Indochinese countries, particularly the strategic alliance between Cambodia and Vietnam. The KPRP was rebuilt in such a historic context. For almost 7 years, as the headquarters of the revolution, the party has gradually expanded in every field: political, ideological, and organizational according to Marxist-Leninist principles.

1. The party's fourth national congress drew the major orientation lines for leading the country. The Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat have put forward many political options, resolutions and measures and so on in every field and have organized their fruitful implementation. The party holds aloft the banners of genuine patriotism and pure proletarian internationalist solidarity and has mobilized the entire party and Armed Forces to take active part in revolutionary activities in fighting and in production as well as in building real forces of the revolution. Gains in the military, socioeconomic, cultural, educational, and medical fields and others have revived the country through a gradual transition toward socialism. This proves that the political line put forward by the party's fourth congress was totally correct, impregnated with Marxism-Leninism, and in conformity with realities of the Cambodian revolution.

The party pays particular attention to studying the experiences of fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties in leading revolutions -- first of all to the experiences of the CPV, the LPRP, and the CPSU -- and has creatively and appropriately applied them to our country's conditions.

2) The organizational system of the party from the central to grass-roots level has been built progressively in conformity with the situation of the Cambodian revolution.

3) The contingent of cadres is developing rapidly and is improving its quality to an extent.

4) The fourth national congress of the party worked out and adopted the party statutes, restored the principle of democratic centralism and the system of collective work, and eliminated the danger of authoritarianism and arbitrariness, harmful to internal and international solidarity.

B) Besides the results already acquired, our party must still overcome some weaknesses.

In some resolutions, options, and policies adopted by the party, we can still find points that do not match the real situation. The popularization and implementation of options and policies of the party are still slow and lack depth. In some areas, the application of options and policies lacks responsibility. The control, research, and popularization of the lessons of experience are not being made with thoroughness and in time.

Ideological work lacks depth and latitude and has not been carried out with regularity. It is lagging behind the requirements of the revolution. The organizational system of the party is still too thin and weak and remains incomplete at the district and especially the grass-roots levels. It has not taken deep root among the workers and peasants of the state enterprises and farms.

The liaison between the party's cadres and members and the masses remains weak. Many party cadres, members, and organizations maintain little contact with the masses and understand the conditions of the masses too superficially, especially their difficulties and their desires. The masses of people have not been really mobilized to take part in party building.

The current contingent of cadres suffers from a serious shortage of numbers and power. We still need leading cadres for party chapters and levels, cadres for economic activities and for management, and professional and technical cadres. Some cadres have not been forged in the movement of the grass-roots revolutionary struggle of the masses.

In the process of reconstructing a Marxist-Leninist party, we have achieved important and encouraging results. However, to fulfill our great task of the present, we need time, and it is necessary for our entire party to make greater efforts to overcome the existing shortcomings in the party building work.

2) [number as received] The task and orientation for party building in the new stage to raise incessantly the combat capacity of the KPRP in the conditions in which the party is entrusted with an extremely heavy but glorious task, namely to defend national independence solidly and build the fatherland through a gradual transition toward socialism, the building of the party is an important task of decisive significance. It is imperative to continue to build the KPRP into a solid Marxist-Leninist party with a correct political line and a pure and firm political, ideological, and organizational basis to make the party a vanguard detachment of the Cambodian working class animated by a heroic fighting will, absolutely loyal to the interests of the working class and laboring masses of Cambodia, boundlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and having a truly solid organization, ensuring close contact between the party and masses.

-- In policy and ideology:

Building the party from the political point of view bears a great significance. This is why the party must work hard in drawing up lines and directives regarding policy as well as the economy and options concerning the life of the entire society on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in conformity with the situation of the Cambodian revolution at each state. The current fifth national party congress will determine the general strategic task and the major tasks and policies in different fields of activities. The party committees, state organs, and mass organizations must base themselves on the real conditions of their own branches and localities to transform the party line into concrete options and measures. At the same time, it is imperative to consider plans to organize effectively the implementation as well as the control and supervision of implementation, contributing to the perfecting of the lines and policies of the party.

6. Promote internal unity and solidarity. Practise criticism and self-criticism regularly at every level of the party. Lenin taught us: "Unity of the party should be preserved as the apple of one's eye." Solidarity unity are a great force which resist every obstacle. [Word indistinct] party, struggle to strengthen solidarity and maintain unity of the party in its thoughts and actions. The party opposes a "one-way" solidarity which does not defend the party lines and principles. The party does not tolerate divisive acts, fractionalism and regionalism and considers these as the greatest crimes against the party and the people.

The party is the center of unity of the entire people. The Central Committee is the centre of unity of the entire party. The Political Bureau is the center of unity and the leading core of the Central Committee. Members of the Central Committee should serve as examples in consolidating and maintaining solidarity and unity.

-- Promote criticism and self-criticism which are efficient weapons in consolidating unity inside [word indistinct].

In criticism and self-criticism, [word indistinct] questions relating lines, policies, ideological positions, and revolutionary virtues. The party consider repression against criticism as a violation of the party's discipline. Cadres and party members, at any post, have the duty to realize this point.

7) Strengthen the Control and Supervision of the Party.

To lead without control means not leading at all. We must control the work of concrete implementation of all organizations and of all individuals. The control work is the task of various levels of the party to raise determination and quality in the realization of the options and policies of the party, to heighten the qualities of party cadres and members, and to actively observe the discipline of the party.

8) Strengthen the Work of Protection for the Party.

Our party is a Marxist-Leninist party and the decisive factor in all the successes of the revolution. Since its founding, the party has been seriously sabotaged by opportunists. At present, our enemies of all stripes continue to seek by all means to sabotage our party.

This is why the party must more than ever defend its lines and options and protect its leading organs and cadres and members in a radical manner.

The following are the eight points of the concrete content of the party-building work from the organizational point of view, but the different levels of the party must firmly grasp the following two key problems:

-- Vigorously build and consolidate the bases of the party.

-- Form at all costs a contingent of cadres sufficient in quantity and quality to meet the needs of the new revolutionary stage while attaching priority to the formation of a nucleus of cadres at the central and provincial levels.

Dear comrades delegates:

During the past 7 years, our party has taken the historic responsibility of leading our nation in overcoming difficulties and trials on the extremely difficult path of the Cambodian revolution and has won great victories in all fields.

-- Build the party from an organizational point of view:

1. On party members: Party members are vanguard combatants of the Cambodian working class and the most devoted persons to the working class and laborious masses in Cambodia with a high conscience and high revolutionary will and an active character by far beyond the ordinary masses. This is why the party ranks should be enlarged through the revolutionary movement of the masses in order to choose the best persons, educate them, and admit them into the party. The expansion of party ranks should be insisted among workers, women, members of the Armed Forces, and in base units with special attention to regions with ethnic minorities and important places from the point of view of economy and national defense. The guideline for polling new members of the party is that [word indistinct] should be taken into account and refrain from considering it from a purely quantity viewpoint. Also resist the tendency toward narrow-mindedness which demands too high criteria for being party members. The quality of party members is of decisive significance for the fighting capability and leadership of the party.
 2. Build up solid cells of the party with a view to strengthening the leading role and fighting spirit of party's base organizations in accordance with the tasks assigned. The party base organization is the place where party members elaborate their plans to transform political plans of the party and state into revolutionary actions among party members and masses. It is the place linking the party to the masses; the place where people seek to understand and reflect to the party desires and aspirations of the masses; the place where party members are selected and admitted. It is the place where members are educated and tempered and where party members are formed. The strength of the party results, in the first place, from the good building of party bases in order to make it really strong.
 3. Build and consolidate party committees at different levels. These committees should be formed and consolidated so that they have the capability and experience in leadership on every plan, in the field of politics, in fighting the enemies, in economic and socio-cultural matters, in building the party and contingents of cadres and political bases, and in mobilizing the masses.
 4. Form a Solid Contingent of Cadres To Ensure the Fruitful Realization of Political Lines and Tasks of the Revolution in its New Phase.
- The problem of cadres is a key issue with a decisive significance determining the success or failure of a revolutionary task. Cadres are those who contribute to setting up party lines. This is why our party should possess a contingent of good quality cadres to respond to the needs of revolutionary tasks in a new phase. Efforts should be made to form an adequate number of cadres in response to the immediate additional needs as well as to the future needs. We should have a contingent of cadres of all categories corresponding to the structure or organization at different levels and different [word indistinct] and in a field which needs to be built or developed. However, the central problem is to stress on the formation of a contingent of principal cadres for leading at different levels and branches, and cadres for managing the economy and the state.
5. Efficiently build a working discipline. All levels of the party and state power machinery should stress the definition of functions, tasks and working methods with a revolutionary and scientific character and in conformity with the practical situation of each phase. (?Elaborate) plans and working programs, grasp key problems well in each stage, and have a control system and [word indistinct] to timely draw experience. In particular, regulations concerning leadership should be insisted with democratic and collective work and individual responsibility. Have a system of meetings at regular intervals and improve the quality of these meetings. Practise a system of relationship and request for instruction, for grasping the situation and for regular visits to bases.

At the same time, the lessons and experiences that we have been able to draw and the practical situation have served as an important and precious fund, creating favorable conditions for the accomplishment of all tasks in the new revolutionary stage, tasks advanced by the current fifth national party congress. It is a line of onward march of the Cambodian revolution, conforming to the profound aspirations of all our people, the line that consists of [words indistinct] national independence, restoring and building the country to ensure a peaceful life and well-being for the people, and, at the same time, creating step by step an accumulation for the construction of socialism on our beautiful land of Angkor. It is an extremely heavy and difficult task that will have to face new tests and trials and that requires the continued efforts of our whole party, our whole people, and all our Armed Forces to transform it into reality and to bring out all the resolutions adopted by this congress.

We are all optimistic and are convinced that, strong with the solidarity and unity of the party, strong with the close and unshakable bonds between the party and the masses, and strong with the powerful proletarian internationalist solidarity, the noble cause of the Cambodian revolution will certainly win total victory.

With this confidence and this joy, once again, our congress would like to express sincere gratitude to the delegations of fraternal parties coming to attend our work. The congress warmly salutes our compatriots throughout the country who are closely following the activities of the party congress working for the good of the people and the country and who are participating in the patriotic emulation movement to acclaim the success of the congress.

LE DUAN DELIVERS SPEECH AT KPRP CONGRESS

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[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 13 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, head of the party delegation to the current Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP], delivered a speech of welcome at its session here this afternoon. Following is a full translation of the speech.

Comrades members of the presidium, comrades delegates,

It is with great honour and boundless joy that the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam attends this Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

On behalf of the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam, we convey our warm greetings to your glorious party, a brother-in-arms very close to, and continuator, in its traditions, of the former Indochinese Communist Party founded by our respected President Ho Chi Minh. Knowing how to give full play to the deep patriotism of the Kampuchean people, your party has won brilliant victories and has thrown off the yoke of imperialism and feudalism, thus bringing independence and freedom to your people and making a worthy contribution to the common struggle of the peoples on the Indochinese peninsula against their common enemies.

The historic victory of January 7, 1979, by smashing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, agent of the expansionists-hegemonists, has ushered in a new era on the land of Angkor, era in which the Kampuchean people become the real master of their own destiny and march forward on the path of building a prosperous and happy life.

The political report delivered by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin constitutes a vivid account of the successes obtained in all fields by the Kampuchean revolution over the past seven years, valuable lessons drawn from your experiences and from the powerful growth realized by your party since its fourth congress.

[Under] the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the heroic, talented and ardently patriotic Kampuchean people have risen up from the ashes of the horrendous genocide and, overcoming untold difficulties, have achieved [words indistinct]. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT 13 October carries an announcer-read "full text" of Le Duan's speech which permits the following clarification: "a national rebirth seldom found in history."]

At present, the country's economy is being restored, culture, education and health care are developing at an increasing tempo, national defence and security are daily being strengthened, the material and cultural standard of the people is being stabilized and gradually improved. The resounding victory of the 1984-1985 dry season has, once again, testified to the irreversible advance of the Kampuchean revolution. Consistently pursuing a foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has seen its international prestige and position constantly heightened.

These great victories recorded in all fields are as many vivid realities which demonstrate that the policy of national defence and construction advocated by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is judicious, that the people's republican system of Kampuchea is built by the hands of its own people who have given it boundless confidence, love and support. In spite of the campaigns of distortion and slander frenziedly conducted by its enemies, the People's Republic of Kampuchea appears before the eyes of progressive mankind as the genuine representative of independence and freedom, and the authentic defender of human rights in Kampuchea.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people warmly welcome these great victories of the Kampuchean revolution. We feel very proud of seeing in you, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and the fraternal Kampuchean people, our very close comrades, our valiant and stalwart fellow fighters.

Dear Comrades,

After nearly half a century of struggle under the banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people, with the great victory won in their resistance against the U.S. imperialists, for national salvation, have achieved their national-democratic revolution and the reunification of their homeland, and are taking their whole country forward along the road of socialism.

Following the political line charted by the Fourth and Fifth Congresses of the C.P.V, the Vietnamese people have over the past ten years, mobilized all their forces, moral and material, to carry out two strategic tasks, namely, building and defending their homeland. Our people have defeated the war of aggression and are foiling the multi-faceted war of sabotage conducted by the northern hegemonists-expansionists in collusion with imperialism.

We have overcome serious difficulties left by the war, carried out transformation in our economy according to the principles of socialism; created the initial material and technical bases, we are carrying out the gradual transmutation of our small production into large-scale production and are building the socialist system of collective mastery in the political, economic, cultural and social fields. We are making preparations for the convening of the sixth congress of our party, which will have to define the tasks aimed at taking our country to a new and yet higher stage of development and successfully attacking the objectives set for the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism.

The Vietnamese Communists and people are fully aware that each success of their revolution stems from their own national forces combined with those of our epoch, that it is inseparable from the special Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos solidarity, from the considerable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, from the valuable sympathy and support of progressive mankind. For this reason, we take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, to the great Soviet Union and to our friends on all five continents.

Having endured tremendous sufferings caused by the wars of aggression, the Vietnamese people, more than anyone else, crave for peace. At present we consider as the foremost duty of all peoples the task of struggling to foil the war-seeking policy of the imperialist and reactionary forces which seriously threaten world peace and the independence and sovereignty of nations, and the task of struggling against the arms race on earth as well as in outer space to repel and eliminate the danger of nuclear war.

We fully support the Leninist peace policy of the Soviet Union and its principled foreign policy. We warmly welcome the new important initiatives put forward recently by Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to the President of the United States of America concerning the total prohibition of production of offensive space arms, a drastic cutback of the number of missiles already deployed, the cessation of all nuclear arms tests and the prevention of space militarization.

We strongly support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and national sovereignty and for a new world economic order. We must foil all acts of provocation perpetrated by the imperialists against Cuba and stop their intervention in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola, Namibia, Libya [Hanoi Domestic Service substitutes "Lebanon" for "Libya."] and Afghanistan.

The policy pursued by the United States and certain aggressive, militarist forces in an attempt to transform Asia and the Pacific into a zone of political and military confrontation is at the bottom of the situation of constant tension in these regions. Vietnam firmly joins the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, India and other nationalist [words indistinct] regimes.

[The Hanoi Domestic Service version reads: and other nationalist countries of these regions (clearing indistinct words and rewording.)] In the struggle to thwart this dangerous move. Asia and the Pacific must become a zone of peace.

Closely siding with the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, the Vietnamese people consistently and perseveringly struggle for the Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation.

The use of this or that country in this region against the Indochinese countries has failed and will fail utterly. The correct way in conformity with the vital interests of the countries of Southeast Asia is to put an end to confrontation and start a dialogue as to solve problems in relations among concerned parties, in a constructive spirit, with respect for the independence, sovereignty and legitimate interests of each country, and without foreign interference. The good will proposals made recently by the Indochinese countries well deserve a positive response on the part of the concerned parties.

Vietnam, like Kampuchea and Laos, has many times reiterated its desire to restore, at the earliest date possible normal relations with the People's Republic of China; for the benefit of our long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and in the interests of each country and of peace and security in this region, we hope that China will stop its acts of hostility and settle its problems with us through negotiations.

Dear Comrades,

All through their long struggle for independence and freedom the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos have fought side by side, in life and in death, against their common enemies, and have recorded one victory after another. This solidarity and this fraternal friendship, nurtured with so much care by the great president Ho Chi Minh on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and sealed with so much blood shed by many generations in our three countries, have become relations of a special [words indistinct] and faithfulness defying all description, a valuable common asset of the [word indistinct] and life of our three peoples. [The Hanoi Domestic Service Version reads: of a special purity and faithfulness defying all description. A valuable common asset of political and spiritual life of the three peoples. (clearing indistinct words)].

Our enemies are leaving no stone unturned to split and weaken the militant alliance of our three peoples in their schemes of enslaving us and conquering our three countries. Yet, the more they are engaged in these criminal moves, the more ignominious their defeats.

The militant solidarity among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos has never been so strongly consolidated and reinforced. The treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed in January [The Hanoi Domestic Version reads "February"] 1979 between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the statement of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in February 1983, are important milestones marking a qualitative development in the special relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

These special relations, as they have been proved by life, constitute a law of development for the revolution in our three countries, a decisive factor of victory for each country in its struggle for national liberation and national defence as well as in peaceful national construction. Life has also demonstrated that the development and strengthening of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries constitute a factor contributing to the safeguard of peace, independence and social progress in this region and the rest of the world.

The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam pledge to do their level best to strengthen the militant solidarity and the great friendship among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and continue to well discharge their noble internationalist duties toward the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos in their struggle to build and defend their countries.

We deeply believe that the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KPRP and closely rallied around the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; will surely be able to fulfill with excellent success the tasks to be defined by this congress, that they will firmly defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity and successfully build an independent, peaceful, democratic, prosperous and progressive Kampuchea in a gradual transition to socialism.

May the Fifth Congress of the KPRP be crowned with brilliant successes. May the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and among the parties and peoples of the three Indochinese countries last forever! The delegation of the people revolutionary party feels great honour and immense joy to participate in the fifth congress of the [words indistinct].

REGIONAL DELEGATIONS REPORT TO CONGRESS

BK141252 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0627 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 14 -- Three regional delegations made their reports to the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea at the afternoon session yesterday (Sunday). Nguon Nhel, secretary of the party organization for Phnom Penh, said:

"At present, Phnom Penh people of various social strata who survived from genocide still feel bitter hatred for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other Khmer reactionaries because the latter, who had driven the Kampuchean people toward the brink of extermination, have over the past seven years continued to disturb their peaceful life."

Nguon Nhel said that to restore to the capital city its former splendour and further embellish it, the municipal party committee and organization of Phnom Penh have made great efforts in the works of restoration and reconstruction. These include: organising social life, building revolutionary forces, continuing to organise and strengthen the people's power at all levels, establishing new relations of production, stabilizing the people's life, maintaining public security and order, etc. Nguon Nhel said that the total industrial output of Phnom Penh in 1984 increased 23 times and that of handicrafts 43 times compared with 1980. The city now has 68 schools and colleges and each of its quarters is provided with a healthcare network.

The building of revolutionary forces in the capital has rapidly developed, Nguon Nhel said. The city party organization now has 13 times more members than in 1980, and due attention has been paid to recruiting party members from among workers.

Nguon Nhel said that to make Phnom Penh a capital city whose working people are the real masters of their destiny, the city party committee and organisation have set the following objectives:

1. To strengthen national defense and the maintenance of public security and order. To this end, steps are taken to strengthen and improve the solidarity groups and neighbourhood groups and to help the people to exercise their right as the master in all domains, first of all in national defence.

2. To develop handicrafts so that they can employ each year from 1,000 to 1,500 workers and to increase by 10-15 percent the growth rate of production in order to make Phnom Penh a working people's city.
3. To develop and strengthen the state trading network, reorganise and manage the free market to develop it in keeping with the principles of socialist economy.
4. To pay more attention to the training of genuinely revolutionary forces. To facilitate the fulfillment of all the tasks in the capital city, we shall strive within a short period of time to complete the administrative division of the capital.

Keo Kimyan, reporting on the situation in Battambang, stressed the fact that the province had a common border with Thailand on 288 kilometres. He said that since the liberation of Kampuchea in January 1979, that "frontline province" had been subject to repeated sabotage acts by remnants of the Pol Pot army and troops of Son Sann and Sihanouk, with the support of the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and the rightists in Thailand.

He said that the people of Battambang, however, had made considerable progress in all fields. Great attention, he said has been attached to building the armed forces at provincial, district and commune levels. Altogether, the armed forces in Battambang have joined the population in killing 2,997 enemy troops, wounding 1,290 others and capturing 2,503, seizing 4,404 guns, and destroying many spy rings. Moreover, he added, 4,367 enemy troops have surrendered in combat and 7,259 others have reported themselves to the authorities. The local administration, Keo Kimyan continued, had made great effort to remove the consequences of the Pol Pot reign. In 1983-84, average per capita rice output was 400 kg. In the same period peasants sold 170,127 tonnes of surplus rice to the state, overfulfilling the plan by 41.77 percent.

Factories and plants, destroyed under Pol Pot, have been restored and are producing essential consumer goods to meet local demand.

Education has developed most satisfactorily, with schools built even in remote areas. On an average, every fourth inhabitant is going to school. The health network has been extended even to hamlets to protect the population from principal epidemic diseases.

Hun Neng, head of the delegation from Kompong Cham, pointed out that this province not only specialized in growing rice and industrial crops, but also was rich in raw materials for export. He stressed the need to broaden the cultivated area and said that priority should be given to export-oriented investments.

Hun Neng said that half of the former rubber area had been reopened for production and the rest would be completely restored by 1990, with an addition of from 8,000 to 10,000 ha. For this purpose, he said, greater care must be given to the well-being, education and health of plantation workers. Hun Neng proposed that management of isolated plantations be transferred to provincial, district or commune authorities for better efficiency.

REPORTAGE ON 14 OCT SESSIONS OF CONGRESS

Morning Session

BK140824 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The party's fifth national representative congress continued its work this morning in an enthusiastic and victorious atmosphere.

On this morning of the second day of the congress, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, read a report by the federation on trade union activities during the interim between the fourth and fifth party congress and on targets for future implementation in this field.

The congress participants then listened attentively to an address by the MPRP delegation read by Comrade Bluv Santerseren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and member of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium; and address by the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] read by Comrade Verner Walde, alternate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Committee for Cottbus; an address by the delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] read by Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague committee; an address by the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] read by Comrade Peko Takov, member of the BCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; an address by the delegation of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] read by Comrade Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and address by the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] read by Comrade Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of Hungary's Constitutional Council; an address by the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua [FSLN] read by Comrade Commandante Olga Aviles, member of the FSLN Central Committee; and an address by Comrade Abdul Vakil, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and head of the PDPA delegation.

In their addresses, these delegations from fraternal parties warmly welcomed the fifth party congress and highly hailed the achievements scored in all fields in the past almost 7 years by the Cambodian people under the KPRP's leadership. It was stressed in these addresses that the communists and workers of these fraternal countries actively and wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the Cambodian people and strongly condemn the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the reactionary forces that have tried to sabotage the rebirth of the Cambodian people. The addresses also expressed full and unreserved support for all the peace proposals made by the PRK and the three Indochinese countries at the 11th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, stressing that these are the only way to solve regional problems and safeguard peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The heads of the delegations of our fraternal parties also highly valued the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the PRK and these fraternal countries. They pledged to make every effort to strengthen and expand these bonds.

In conclusion, these addresses expressed the firm conviction that in the light of the resolutions of this fifth party congress, the Cambodian people will certainly score greater victories in the defense and construction of their fatherland on the road to socialism, and the Cambodian situation is definitely irreversible.

Later, on behalf of this morning's congress organizing committee, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, informed the participants that a total of 22 greetings messages from the fraternal communist parties and workers parties in the world and a total of 51 greetings messages from party committees and people in various municipalities, provinces, ministries, departments, and sectors throughout the country had been sent to the party congress.

The congress recessed at 1030. The congress will resume its session this evening.

Afternoon Session

BK141402 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] In the afternoon of 14 October, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister, on behalf of the presidium, presided over the common program of the party's fifth national congress.

In the afternoon of the 2d day of the congress, Comrade My Samdei, chairman of the Phnom Penh front, led delegations from mass organizations of all levels in Phnom Penh representing the people and masses throughout the country to congratulate the congress with hope and firm confidence in the talented and correct leadership of the KPRP. Afterward, the audience expressed a lively welcome for the delegation from the Ethiopian Workers Party led by Comrade (Shemayeh Aryeney), member of the Ethiopian Workers Party Central Committee, who had just arrived in the PRK bringing the fraternal sentiments and proletarian internationalist spirit of Ethiopian communists and workers to the party's fifth national congress.

Later, the congress listened attentively to reports by regional parties in Ratanakiri, Preah Vihear, Kandal, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, a report on rubber plantations, and reports from the regional parties in Koh Kong, Svay Rieng, Kompong Speu, and the Army party. All the reports expressed their unanimity on the significance of the political report of the KPRP Central Committee and the amendments to the party's Constitution. In addition, the reports exposed the all-round achievements scored by each regional party under the light of the resolutions of the party's fourth congress. Finally, the reports expressed high determination to strive to brave all difficulties to transform every resolution of the congress into concrete actions to fulfill the common strategic tasks of the party, that is firmly defending the base of national independence and building the fatherland through a gradual transition toward socialism.

The congress will resume its work tomorrow, 15 October.

REPORTAGE ON 15 OCT MORNING CONGRESS SESSION

BK150827 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The fifth national party congress continued its work this morning in conformity with the agenda. Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Committee, chaired the session and invited Comrade Sam Sundoeun, acting secretary of the provisional committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and female Comrade Mean Sam-an, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association, to present their reports on the activities of youths and children as well as women's work.

Later the congress had the honor to hear the address of the delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia read by Comrade (Shemayeh Aryenev), member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, who brought greetings and the active support of the workers and communists of socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Say Chhum, alternate member of the party Central Committee and acting secretary of Kompong Speu Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Sok Eisan, deputy minister of industry; Comrade Yit Kimseng, minister of health; and Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education, were invited by the congress to present their reports on activities on the fields of agriculture, industry, health, and education.

In the name of the presidium, Comrade Say Phuthang then informed the congress about the greetings messages from various fraternal parties, regional parties of the provinces, towns, offices, ministries, localities, and individuals. Among the greetings messages are six from fraternal communist parties, workers parties, parties, and progressive movements, namely, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the French Communist Party, the Communist Party of El Salvador, the Liberation Front of Bahrain, and the People's Progressive Party of Guyana.

There are 64 greetings messages from various regional parties, localities, ministries, offices, and mass organizations in the country. Among these greetings messages are two from regional parties and peoples in the provinces: the regional party and people of Kampot Province and of Takeo Province. There are four greetings messages from the central ministries and offices: the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade, the Foreign Ministry, and People's National Bank of Cambodia.

There are eight greetings messages from various party branches: the party committee of the central ministries and offices, the 1st party branch, the 7th party branch, the 15th party branch, the 31st party branch, the 23d party branch, the 29th party branch, and the 28th party branch. There is also a greetings message from the education office of Kandal Province.

There are nine greetings messages from various localities, factories, and enterprises in the capital: the textile plant No. 6 at Stoeng Meanchey, the ice and soft drink plant at Russei Kev, the No. 2 lathe plat, the fibrocement plant, the oxygen and acetylene plant, the Karl Marx electricity plant, the Kampuchea wine plant, the textile plant at Russei Kev, and the No. 3 lathe plant.

There are 32 greetings messages from various schools: Prachum Vong school, Boeng Chhuk school, Vat Onnalom school, Muoy Roy Khnang school, Phsa Daeum Tkkov school, Boeng Trabek school, Tuol Svay Prey school, Stoeng Meanchey school, Bak Tuk school, Chba Ampeou school, Tuol Kouk school, Russei Kev school, Ponhea Krek school, Prek Pra Leu school, Pet Russi School, Padevoat school, Bandos Vichea school, Vat Tuol Tumpung school, Kampucheabot school, Bak Tuk school, Chrang Chamres school, junior and senior Santhor Mok high school, Samaki school, Santhor Mok school, Vat Kaoh school, cadres' school of the capital, the pedagogy school of the capital, the Phnom Penh Thmei primary school, the Ponhea Krek primary school, the Veal Vong primary school, the Chba Ampeou primary school, and the junior and senior Russei Kev high school.

There are six greetings messages from various offices of the capital: the Municipal Bank, the Municipal Tourist office, youth union of the municipal communications office, the finance office, the municipal police office, and the municipal agriculture office. There are four greetings messages from various wards in the city: Chba Ampeou, O Bek K'am, Stoeng Meanchey, and 7 January ward. There are 1,788 greetings messages from employees, workers, and cadres of various factories.

The congress will continue its work this afternoon.

KPRP CONGRESS RESOLUTION ADOPTED 16 OCT

BK160451 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0407 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 16 -- The Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] ended in great success this Wednesday morning.

At the final session, which began at 0800 local time, the congress adopted a resolution and made public results of the elections to leading organs of the party.

A new central committee with 31 full members and 14 candidate members has been elected, and Heng Samrin has been unanimously re-elected general secretary.

The other members are (names listed in order of the Khmer alphabet):

(Full members) Heng Samrin, Sim Ka, Heng Samkai, Sar Kheng, Kong Korm, Say Chhum, Nguon Nhel, Sam Sundoeun, Ney Pena, [female] Ho Nan, Bou Thang, Say Phuthang, Koy Buntha, Chan Phin, Keo Kimyan, Chay Sangyun, Kim Yin, El Vansarat, Mat Ly, Hul Savoan, Yos Son, Rongphlam Kaysone, Chea Soth, Chea Sim, [female] Som Kimsour, Chan Seng, Hun Sen, Khoy Khunhuor, [female] Men Sam-An, [female] Mean Sam-An, and Lak On; (candidate members) Thong Khon, Ros Chhun, Hun Neng, Chea Chantho, Chhay Than, Lim Thi, Tea Banh, Say Siphon, Som Sopha, Chheng Phon, Sam Sarit, Pen Nayut, Neou Sam and Kham Len.

[Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0930 GMT on 16 October carries a report on the results of the elections to the party Central committee which adds the following: "The first plenum of the party Central Committee was held to elect the leading institutions of the party, namely the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, the Control Commission of the Central Committee, the general secretary of the party Central Committee, and the chairman of the Control Commission of the Central Committee."]

The new Political Bureau has nine full members -- Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Hun Sen, Say Phuthang, Bou Thang, Chea Soth, [female] Men Sam-An, Mat Ly and Ney Pena. Chan Seng and Nguon Nhel are candidate members.

The Secretariat is headed by Heng Samrin and consists of Hun Sen, Bou Thang, [female] Men Sam-An and Ney Pena.

The Control Commission is placed under the presidency of Say Phuthang. The other members are Chan Seng, Sim Ka, [female] Men Sam-An, Say Chhum, Mean Sam-An and El Vansarat.

The congress unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolution of the Fifth National Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea on the Political Report and on Amendments to the Party Statutes by the Central Committee.

The Fifth National Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, held from 13th to 16th October, 1985, successfully ended on 16 October, 1985.

After its discussions of the political report and the amendments to the party statutes submitted by the Central Committee.

The congress resolves:

1. To express its total agreement with the content of the political report and the proposed amendments to the party statutes;

2. That all party organisations should firmly grasp the conclusions drawn in the political report concerning the strategic tasks and three objectives of the Kampuchean revolution at the present stage, in which the primary task is the defence of the fatherland, the defence of the revolutionary gains; the orientations for socio-economic rehabilitation and development, the First 5-Year Programme for Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Development (1986-1990); the task and orientation for party building at the new stage; and decisions and policies in all fields as the basis for all their practical activities.

In its life and activities, the entire party should strictly observe the party statutes as well as the points newly amended to the statutes of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

3. The congress has clearly reaffirmed that the revolution is the cause of the masses, and that the revolutionary power is one serving the people in defending the gains of the revolution. All cadres, party members and the Revolutionary Armed Forces should be concerned with the mass mobilization work, believe in the people, rely on the people, serve and fight for the people and the fatherland. Only in this way can we firmly consolidate the close relationship between the party and the masses, and successfully implement all resolutions of the fifth national congress of the party.

Heng Samrin Closing Address

BK160638 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Closing speech by KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin at 16 October session of the Fifth KPRP Congress -- recorded]

[Text] The fifth national congress of our party worked diligently and expressed the highest sense of unity, single-mindedness, and determination of the entire party, every-ready to fulfill its tasks at the new stage of the Cambodian revolution.
[applause]

The congress unanimously evaluated the situation of the Cambodian revolution in the past and at present, and reached a consensus in putting forth the party line and policy for the future in order to bring the beautiful land of Angkor -- through firm steps -- toward socialism, ushering in for the people national independence, peace, freedom, and happiness. [applause]

The congress adopted amendments and addenda for the party statutes to continue consolidating the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally. It elected a new Central Committee, rallying outstanding comrades around the party. The party Central Committee has been elected to guarantee the continuity of party leadership as well as to ensure the continuation of the cause of the revolution. This constitutes fine proof of the unity and single-mindedness of our party.

The brilliant success of the congress is the fruit of the collective wisdom and revolutionary zeal of our entire party, and reflects the close relationship between the party and the whole people, demonstrating the vitality of the country's entire population and Armed Forces, who are welcoming the congress. This constitutes a source of tremendous force for our party, which represents the genuine interests of the Cambodian working class and of the entire Cambodian nation.

The success of the congress can be attributed to the unreserved assistance and support rendered to our party by fraternal parties and the world's revolutionary movements. Not only have the fraternal parties accorded our party and people a lofty feeling of proletarian internationalism and warm friendship, but they have also given us good suggestions and precious experiences. [applause]

Through all the envoys attending our congress, I would like to express sincere thanks to the parties, revolutionary organizations, and countries that have sent letters and messages to greet our congress. [applause]

From this solemn podium, I once again would like to express profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party and people and the Lao party and people for closely uniting with our party and people to fight for victory. I am grateful to the party and people of the Soviet Union for their considerable and effective aid to our party and people. I also express thanks to the parties and peoples of other fraternal socialist countries that have assisted and supported our revolutionary cause. We thank all our friends the world over. [applause]

The congress heartily welcomes the great contributions of the compatriots and combatants throughout the country to the success of the congress. [applause]

We warmly admire the bases, units, factories, enterprises, offices, and ministries all over the country that have created considerable achievements to welcome the congress. [applause]

We warmly admire the Armed Forces, cadres, workers, and employees attached to all ministries at all levels that have spared no efforts to ensure security and provide all kinds of service, thus contributing most importantly to the brilliant success of the congress. [applause]

We especially welcome the Vietnam Army volunteers and Vietnamese security experts who have contributed actively to the security of our congress. [applause]

Dear comrades: The victories of the Cambodian revolution are tremendous and our country is undergoing a change favorable to the revolution. However, the coming new stage of the Cambodian revolution will bring many new demands, calling on all of us, first of all the cadres and party members, to make new changes in our ideology, in our determination to fight, and in our efforts. Only with these changes can we lead the revolution toward total victory. Our whole party should strive to study Marxism-Leninism and the fine lessons and experiences of other fraternal parties, and apply them creatively in conformity with the prevailing conditions in our country. The whole party should diligently concentrate on the work of continuing to build and rapidly consolidate the KPRP, ensuring the successful implementation of the historic mission of the Cambodian working class in guiding the Cambodian revolution.

All our party cadres and members should resolutely strive to overcome all remaining shortcomings and weaknesses and to develop strengths and qualities so as to be able to fully ensure their role as the leaders and the servants absolutely faithful to the interests of the people.

We firmly believe that under the beacon of the revolutionary life of the fifth party national congress, all party members will firmly uphold their unity and single-mindedness around the party Central committee as the nucleus of the bloc of solidarity of the entire nation. With this, it is certain that the Cambodian revolution will advance steadily and record more and greater victories in the cause of firmly defending and building the independence of the Cambodian fatherland step by step through the transition toward socialism. [applause]

Long live glorious Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

Long live the glorious KPR! [applause]

All for the cause of defending and building the fatherland with independence, peace, prosperity, and progress! [applause]

With this unshakeable faith and a great elation, I declare the historic Fifth National Congress of the KPRP closed! [applause]

LE DUAN, DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO TRADE CENTER

BK141134 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] In the afternoon of 14 October, the high-ranking delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, visited the trade center in Phnom Penh. Accompanying the high-ranking delegation were Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Union; and many other leading cadres of the party, state, and mass organizations.

Visit to Tire Factory

BK150520 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] On the morning of 15 October, the high-ranking delegation of the CPV led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, accompanied by Comrade Guyen Thi Ngoc Lien, member of the CPV Central Committee; and Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the PRK; and Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU, visited the exhibition of Cambodian victories under the party's leadership. Later, the delegation visited the tire factory in Takhmao. Upon arriving there, the high-ranking party delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by Comrade Meas Samnang and Comrade Klot Randi, respectively minister and deputy minister of industry; Comrade Ho Cichet, chairman of the factory's committee; and many cadres and workers of the factory.

CPSU DELEGATION TOURS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

BK151407 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 October, the CPSU delegation led by Comrade A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities, and accompanied by Comrade Ivanovich Razdukhov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the PRK, visited the Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Institute of Technology.

The Soviet delegation was welcomed by Comrade Sar Kapon, deputy education minister, and many cadres, employees, professors, and students. After the visit and after sincerely talking with cadres, employees, professors, and students, the CPSU delegation wrote its impressions on the achievements of the Cambodian revolution on the institute's guest book. The delegation later visited the Tuol Sleng Genocide Center, where the Soviet delegation also wrote in the guest book expressing its fierce anger at and firm condemnation of the brutal and barbarous acts unprecedented in the world.

SPK REVIEWS FIRST ISSUE OF PRACHEACHON 12 OCT

BK130849 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1127 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 12 -- PRACHEACHON, the newly founded paper of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, hits newsstands in Phnom Penh early this Saturday morning. On the top of its front page the paper announces the holding of the forthcoming fifth congress of the party and stresses in its editorial that the congress will have a "special place in the life of the party and the nation."

Also frontpaged is an article on activities in all parts of the capital city in anticipation of the great event. A photo shows large crowds thronging Vat Phnum, the much frequented hilltop pagoda in the heart of the city. Another frontpage article extends warm welcome to delegations of fraternal parties from Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

Articles on the second page review the most outstanding achievements made in the seven years in new Kampuchea under the wise leadership of the party. The third page prints stories on model people emerging from different fields of activity throughout the country.

The top of the fourth page, the international page, is adorned with a slogan praising Kampuchea's solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. One special article on this page is devoted to the 40th anniversary this Saturday of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

A story, titled "World People on Our Side," points out, among other things, that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been recognized by 40 countries and national and international organizations. In a letter to readers, the paper editorial board says PRACHEACHON will do its best to bring the pleasure of information to each reader, public office, army unit, production establishment, and family.

PARTY FOREIGN RELATIONS GROUP VISITS USSR

BK111130 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 24 September 85 to 8 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During its stay in the Soviet Union, the Cambodian delegation met with the Foreign Relations Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the party Central Committee of the Uzbek Republic, the Union of Soviet Associations of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet Committee for Peace Defense, and the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples. In all these talks, the Cambodian delegation learned about the activities of the various regional organizations of the CPSU Central Committee, the activities of the public Soviet organizations, and the livelihood of the Soviet people.

LPRP COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO 5TH KPRP CONGRESS

BK131459 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 13 Oct 85

["12 October Congratulatory Message From LPRP Central Committee to Fifth KPRP Congress in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] Beloved comrades: On behalf of the LPRP and Lao workers and people of all tribes, we would like to extend our warm salutations, wholehearted congratulations, solidarity, and affection to the Fifth KPRP Congress and, through it, to the entire fraternal Cambodian workers and people.

Over the past 4 years, the entire Cambodian people and Army have joyously endeavored to fulfill all duties and the immediate direction of the Cambodian revolution, adopted at the Fourth KPRP Congress, and have scored miraculous achievements in reviving their life and carrying out national development in all regions by defending the independence and territorial integrity, maintaining political security and social order throughout the country, rigorously rehabilitating the economy, restoring and developing culture, education, and public health, gradually normalizing the people's living conditions, and continually raising the status and influence of the PRK in the international arena.

All these victories have possessed firm fundamental characteristics in all respect, clearly reflecting the correct leadership of the party and the great determination and perseverance of the Cambodian people to do away with all serious vestiges left behind by the genocidal regime. These victories also reflect the great capabilities of the Cambodian people in safeguarding and further enhancing the revolutionary fruits, smashing the war of aggression of the colonialists and imperialists in the past, and foiling the policy of aggression and interference pursued by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in colluding with the imperialists and the other reactionary forces to oppose the Cambodian people in the past 1 year.

These great successes have become a positive sign of the militant solidarity, special relationship, and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries; of the great and effective assistance of the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; and of the strong support by all progressive mankind in the world. These glorious victories have fundamentally created the most important basis for the struggle to consolidate the national independence and to build Cambodia along the socialist path, thereby increasing the status and influence of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries, which act as an active factor for safeguarding peace and stability in South-east Asia and peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world.

As close comrades in arms who are fighting against the common enemies -- the colonialists, imperialists, and the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists -- and sharing the same ideals -- independence, freedom, and socialism -- the entire Lao party, Army, and people regard your victories as our own.

Beloved comrades, the LPRP and the Lao workers and people are overwhelmingly happy to see that in the past, pursuing the fine tradition of solidarity created by the Indochinese Communist Party, the militant solidarity, the special relationship, and the all-round cooperation between the parties and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia as well as among the parties and peoples of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam in the spirit of the summit of the three Indochinese countries have rigorously and firmly developed and attained new quality. The firm solidarity, which has been nurtured and strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and which has been tested in the flame of the fierce and complex struggle against the common enemies and to build their respective countries, has become a decisive factor in their victory and a law for development of the revolution in each country.

The Lao party, state, and people of all tribes are determined to continue to do our best to safeguard and nurture over esteemed and outstanding solidarity and friendship and to make them bear more fruits forever. We wish the Fifth KPRP Congress brilliant successes. Long live the KPRP! Long live the militant solidarity, special relationship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Cambodia and among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam! Long live Marxism-Leninism!

OFFICIALS ATTEND FILM SHOW ON WPK ANNIVERSARY

BK111150 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Vientiane, October 11 (KPL) -- The Ministry of Culture together with the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea organized a film show at the municipal theatre here on October 9 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. The film show was attended by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, chairman of the Lao committee in support of the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, Thongsing Thammavong, minister of culture, and about 1,000 cadres from various services in Vientiane. Kim Sang-Chun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other diplomats to Laos were also present. The film was about the courageous struggle of the Korean Army for national defence.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES VISIT

BK130438 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Interview with Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir by unidentified national radio correspondent at Wattai Airport in Vientiane on 12 October prior to his departure -- reply recorded in English fading into superimposed Lao translation read by announcer]

[Text] Asked to make a statement before returning home after concluding his official visit to Laos, the deputy foreign minister said: I had an extremely useful and valuable discussion with various leaders of your country, such as my counterpart Mr Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy ministers of industry and trade, and a vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. I would like to congratulate the great progress you have achieved, particularly in the past 10 years. I am aware that you are concentrating on rural development. Many roads, irrigation systems, and electricity networks have been built. This is further testament to the Lao people's bright future. I have learned that Laos is fully stable politically and in other respects. I thus firmly believe that in the future Laos will grow and develop economically.

As we both know, Malaysia and Laos are good neighbors. We have had no problems, except for minor differences on Cambodia. However, we have mutually agreed on all international problems. One of our important principles in our foreign policies is to strengthen cooperation with developing our underdeveloped countries.

My government sent me here to exchange views with the Lao side on bilateral economic cooperation. This will benefit both sides, because we in Malaysia have had rich experiences. We maintain that when approaching real problems, developing countries -- western or eastern -- should have no conflicts in their minds. Therefore, we small countries must cooperate with each other so that our people can live well.

The correspondent further asked what programs he will pursue after returning home to further improve relations between Laos and Malaysia. The Malaysian deputy foreign minister replied: My government has just decided in our own small way -- as you know, we are not a very rich country -- to donate 10,000 Malaysian dollars to Laos to fight malaria and cholera as a symbol of our friendship. Moreover, we have discussed the exchange of experts in various fields.

I have left various proposals with the Lao deputy foreign minister. In these proposals, the Malaysian Government agrees to provide training in Malaysia to increase capabilities in various fields for Laos. Any success depends on the Lao officials who received the training. We are also ready to assist you in whatever way we can. Similarly, if in the future Laos has experts specialized in fields we do not possess, we are willing to send our people to Laos to receive training.

Meets Sali Vongkhamsao, Departs

BK130415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] On the morning of 12 October, Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, deputy foreign minister of Malaysia. The conversation between the guest and the host proceeded in a fine atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Malaysian deputy foreign minister exchanged views in many respects, particularly on the development of bilateral relations and their gradual improvement in the immediate future. Moreover, both sides exchanged views and discussed the international situation in a frank manner and reached understanding on each matter of interest. On the afternoon of the same day, Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir left the capital of Vientiane after ending his 3-day visit to the LPDR. He was seen off at Wattai Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet and high-ranking cadres concerned. He was also seen off by the Malaysian charge d'affaires to Laos and embassy officials.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES POLISH, UNHCR ENVOYS

BK111148 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Vientiane, October 11 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday Jozef Puta, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Lao PDR, at the end of his diplomatic mission here. During the warm and cordial meeting, S. Vongkhamsao expressed his high appreciation of the ambassador's contribution to further strengthening the friendship relations between the two governments and peoples. The same day, S. Vongkhamsao also received Jacques Mouchet, representative of UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] to Laos, at the end of his mission here.

SRV ENVOY TO UN SAYS U.S. MAY SEARCH FOR MIA'S

BK151444 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1330 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities have agreed in principle to allow a U.S. delegation to come to Vietnam in search of remains of Americans killed during the Vietnam War. According to SRV Minister Vo Dong Giang, who was in New York to attend the current UN General Assembly session, (his government wants) to resolve the American MIA issue within 2 years. If a U.S. delegation is allowed to go to Vietnam to look for the remains of Americans killed in action there, it will be the second time such a delegation is permitted to conduct a search in a communist country. The first time was when a U.S. delegation visited Laos early last year in search of the remains of American MIA's in an area in southern Laos where a U.S. cargo plane was shot down in December 1972.

REACTION TO POSSIBLE U.S. GARMENT EMBARGO

Prem Reportedly Concerned

BK150930 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Oct 85 p 15

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, concerned with the U.S. move to embargo Thai textiles and garments, yesterday told the Commerce Ministry to seek an urgent resolution on the issue and report the latest development on the U.S. actions. According to an informed source in the Council of Economic Ministers, Gen Prem expressed deep concern on the issue at their meeting yesterday.

The embargo, if imposed, is considered as the first blow to Thailand's garment and textile industries which are awaiting developments on the controversial Jenkins Bill, which was overwhelmingly approved by the U.S. House of Representatives and would be deliberated by the Senate next. Claiming that Thailand's garment and textile exports to the United States have already reached the ceiling, that country threatens to ban these imports from October 1 to December 31. However, negotiations between Thai and U.S. authorities are under way. The source said Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek informed Gen Prem that the negotiations between the Thai side led by Foreign Trade Department Director General Phatchara Itsarasena and the U.S. team in Washington ended inconclusively. Mr Phatchara is scheduled to arrive back here today and report the outcome of the talks to Mr Koson, the source said. Gen Prem, the source said, asked Mr Koson to report to him the latest development and the U.S. attitude as well as the solution to the problem, so that the Government can prepare its next move.

Citing the textile matter as an important issue affecting thousands of workers, Gen Prem told the meeting that he had received several requests from both garment and textile associations seeking government action, failing which the two industries and a large number of workers would be adversely affected. The source added that Gen Prem is expected to consider the issue next week, based on Mr Phatchara report as well as recommendations from the economic advisers who are also working on a solution.

Editorials Criticize U.S.

BK151120 [Editorial Report] Two Thai-Language Bangkok Dailies -- THAI RAT and NAEON -- on 15 October carry editorials commenting on the pending U.S. Jenkins Bill and embargo on garment imports from Thailand.

THAI RAT'S 800-word page 3 editorial entitled "We Must Be Strong and Not Kowtow" says that Thailand over the past week suffered from the shockwaves of U.S. trade protectionism -- the passage of the Jenkins Bill by the House of Representatives and the embargo imposed on shipment of Thai readymade garments by the United States. The garment embargo will cause immediate losses amounting to some 3 billion baht to Thai textile and garment industries, not to mention its long term negative effect on the unemployment problem in Thailand. "The U.S. restriction of imports from Thailand reflects that the United States holds national interests more important than anything else including the long friendship it has with Thailand. It also tells us what the United States wants from its association with us," THAI RAT says. It notes that the United States is more lenient with Japan than to Thailand which suffers annual trade deficits with the United States. THAI RAT concludes: "We can no longer kowtow to the United States, but must take a tougher stand and retaliate whenever chance permits. If we remain weak, the great friend will continue trampling on us as it is doing now."

NAEO NA's 900-word page 4 editorial entitled "We Must Retaliate" expresses doubts that President Reagan would veto the Jenkins Bill. It also takes to task the Thai Garment Manufacturers Association, Thai Embassy officials and trade counsellors in the United States, and the Commerce Ministry for delaying in acting to solve the problem of over-shipment of garment exports to the United States. This results in forcing the Thai Garment Manufacturers Association to accept the U.S. embargo on shipment in the last 5 months of this year because it does not want to risk suffering quota cuts in the long run. "Anyway, U.S. restrictions on imports from Thailand such as textile, garments, industrial, and agricultural products cause people to wonder why Thailand has never retaliated against U.S. pressure instead of appealing for kindness. The United States and Japan are the countries with which Thailand suffers the biggest trade deficit. The United States restricts imports from Thailand through specific laws and quota systems, whereas Japan's restriction is based on standard control and certain regulations. Why, in that connection, should Thailand not do the same thing and establish quota systems and regulations to control imports from those countries" the paper said.

Columnist Calls for Boycott

BK150917 Bangkok NAEON in Thai 15 Oct 85 p 4

[From "Chat Choengdoi" column]

[Excerpt] It should be considered the mass media's duty to awaken the Thai people to the "danger" of being trampled by our "ally." We have a leader who is not strong enough and a government that cannot see through others' tricks and is not really firm. As a result, we should cooperate in retaliating. If we want to teach the United States and Japan a lesson, we must "boycott their goods." It is not breaking any law for the Thai people to change their minds and stop associating with Americans. "Your country bullies Thailand, so you should live in isolation if you want to stay in Thailand." It is good enough for the Thai people not to bully you. When the Thai people think and teach their children and grandchildren that "the United States is not our ally," the next generation will look at the United States as a "selfish" country that is cruel to Thailand.

Exporters Face Losses

BK151020 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Oct 85 p 25

[Text] Garment manufacturers and exporters will take a big beating when a U.S. embargo is imposed on their shipment from this month until the end of this year. The effect of the embargo, expected shortly, is immediate. The Thai Garment Manufacturers Association said Saturday that they will suffer a loss of at least 3,000 million baht in unfulfilled export orders.

They have just heaved a big sigh of relief over the prospects that the controversial Jenkins Bill may not gain enough votes to override U.S. presidential veto as this was clearly indicated when the U.S. House of Representatives passed the bill last Thursday.

The Thai negotiation team, led by Director General Phatchara Itsarasena of the Department of Foreign Trade, had little bargaining power when they met the American counterparts in Washington. The talks which resumed in the second round last Thursday continued until late Friday night (Washington time). It was not long before those waiting in Thailand learned that an embargo was inevitable. As soon as they got the bad news the garment exporters told the Thai team that they would face the embargo squarely rather than accept a new accord which will impose further restrictions on their exports.

President of the association Iam Uawattanasakun, called an urgent meeting of members Saturday. In a press conference, they said the Thai side could somehow persuade the U.S. to allow shipments already on the way to get clearance because the embargo would mean either shipments back to Thailand or diversion to other destinations. The exporters will ask Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to call President Reagan to see whether the adverse impact can be minimized.

The negotiations began at a wrong time. Growing protectionist sentiment is rising among American congressmen, particularly those from garment-manufacturing states. Sources said that the U.S. negotiators from the Department of Commerce were suggested by their counterparts in the Labour Department that they should maintain a rigid stand.

Growing pressure from the local textile and apparel industry left little room for the U.S. negotiators to manoeuvre. Iam returned from the first round of negotiations early this month to collect more data. The second was resumed Thursday, the same day the Jenkins Bill was debated and approved though it has yet to get passage in the Senate.

Iam said the Thai negotiation team had been told to accept the embargo which will limit garment exports up to 83.1 million square yards for this year. Preliminary figure shows that Thailand has already overshipped 130.09 million square yards. Actually higher figure is expected from new entries which will continue until the 83.1 million square yards level is reached. The excess, combined with 18.56 million square yards last year, will be deducted from next year's quota set at 88.12 million square yards, showing an annual increase of six per cent under the bilateral textile agreement covering 1983-1987.

Iam said that the agreement permits Thailand to draw on six per cent from next year's quota for shipping the shipments already on the way to minimize the impact on exporters. It will leave Thai exporters only 51.12 million square yards for next year which, Iam said, can be easily fulfilled within the first six months.

What the Thai side can do is to persuade the U.S. to relax the quota deductions. Iam is aware that this will not be easy. The U.S. has proposed an alternative to the embargo, whereby the existing agreement will be scrapped and a new accord will be negotiated. The proposed new accord which covers 1986-1988 will limit Thai garments exports to only 88.12; 93.40; and 99.62 million square yards annually respectively.

However, there are other tough conditions. At present, there are 39 non-quota items. Under the new accord, nine of these will come under quota system adding to the present 23 items. This will cover from October 1. The nine items would receive up to half the usual quota, based on one-year export record. The 23 items already under quota system will be cut down by 32.7 per cent on an average. The cutback will be based on the limits set for this year. For the remaining 30 non-quota items, there will be the ceiling up to three million square yards, which is equivalent to one-tenth of the non-quota items exported to the U.S. last year. Another condition is for Thailand to deduct the over-shipment in 1984 and 1985 from the quotas set for 1986-1988. Iam said that when combined, the cut throughout the three-year period will be about 29 million square yards.

The members were unanimous in agreeing that they should accept the embargo. They will have to assess the extent of damage resulting from unshipped goods. They will meet Prachara as soon as possible following his return from Washington today. He will ask the Commerce Ministry to hold talks with the Bank of Thailand to relax its regulations for L/CS for unshipped goods. Iam said he could not yet estimate the damage, while attempts will continue to make the U.S. ease its restrictions.

Manufacturers who accept only orders from the U.S. will be hardest hit. If they cannot ship garments during the last quarter of this year they may be forced to close down their factories -- and the number could be up to half of the existing mills. Iam told exporters to postpone the shipment of spring items to early next year and the goods will have to be delivered through airfreight to be in time for seasonal fashion.

Unlike the Jenkins Bill, which will affect 12 exporting countries, all but one in Asia including Thailand, the embargo will hurt only Thailand. Iam urged the government to pay more attention to the plight of garment exporters. "It's time for the prime minister to call President Reagan because he had said he would do so if necessary," Iam said. Textile exporters, however, can continue to ship their products which are not subject to quotas. They, however, had to part with certain incentives including packing credit when the U.S. Department of Commerce had decided that they should be subject to countervailing duty. The U.S. and the Thai side have already signed a suspension agreement on this issue. During the negotiations, the U.S. had proposed another option. Exports of textile and garment products should come under one ceiling, proposed at 197 million square yards for this year. The Thai side was said to have asked for 250 million square yards or so -- the same level given to Indonesia -- but the U.S. rigid stand with insistence for lower figure eventually forced the Thai side to accept an embargo.

Managing Director of Grand Industrial Association Co. Chamroen Chitrattanaseni and 13 buying agents gave a press conference Saturday at Dusit Thani Hotel, urging the government to help minimize the impact on exporters. There are 30 buying agents for U.S. importers in Thailand and they account for 50 percent of exports to the U.S. market. Chamroen said the prime minister should reach President Reagan for help via the "hot line."

Effects of the embargo will hurt shipments already en route to the U.S. Orders will be cancelled and the amount is estimated at 3,000 million baht at the minimum. If buyers agree to postponed delivery until next year the goods will have to be sent by airfreight. It means that manufacturers will have to bear the higher costs. "The most important problem is that the U.S. importers may not place further orders with Thai firms due to their eroding confidence on good delivery," Chamroen said.

He pointed out that Thailand was the first country in the world to have signed an agreement to limit exports under ceilings while further limits are placed in terms of the number of square yards. This is very much different from the accord which the U.S. has concluded with other countries such as Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, China and others. These countries are not subject to limits in the form of ceilings.

"The ceiling is a big problem for us now," he said.

Chamroen explained that the buying agents have made the move almost belatedly because they had hoped that the negotiations would produce certain positive results. "We were aware of the impending embargo many months ago. In the past, the U.S. had never been rigid with us. Last year, we were given relaxed rules despite the overshipment," he said.

Iam said that a U.S. law firm had contacted Thai exporters and proposed to represent them in the U.S., but it was rejected. "It might be because the firm had prodded the Department of Commerce to keep a close watch on Thailand's export figure which usually exceeded the limits," he pointed out.

SOLDIER 'ABDUCTED' BY SRV TROOPS HELD IN CAMBODIA

HK111456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 11 (AFP) -- One of three Thai soldiers allegedly abducted by Vietnamese troops while on a border patrol Saturday is being detained in Cambodia's northwestern city of Sisophon, Battambang Province, Thai military sources said today.

Thai military officials talking to reporters at the border identified the detainee as Domchai Kongkaew, a press division employee of the Thai Army's 11th Division.

There was no indication of the whereabouts of two other Thai troops, one of them a major, also reported missing after patrolling Saturday near the village of Sanlor Cha-Ngan in eastern Thailand's Prachinburi Province, 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of here.

Thai Army secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut said this week that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had been contacted and the Thai Embassy in Hanoi had approached Vietnamese authorities on the matter.

Thai Army Commander-in-Chief and Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek has meanwhile called for the Thai Foreign Ministry to propose an exchange of prisoners with Vietnam, according to press reports here.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy here said today he had no information on the three Thais.

NGUYEN DUC TAM, OTHERS AT FILM FESTIVAL OPENING

OW150943 Hanoi VNA in English 0909 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 15 -- The Seventh National Film Festival was opened here last night at the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Workers' Cultural Palace.

The opening ceremony was attended by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the State Council and president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Vu Mao, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee and representatives of central and Hanoi services and branches. The Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean cinematographic delegations and cultural attaches of many foreign embassies here also attended.

In his opening speech, Nguyen Thu, director of the cinematographic department of the Ministry of Culture and chairman of the 7th festival, said:

"Vietnamese cinematography has organized six national festivals, three of which were held in the north when the country remained divided. Each festival has been a milestone in the development of Vietnamese cinematography". To be screened at this festival are 16 features, 57 documentary, reportage and science films, and 21 animated cartoons produced by 14 studios over the past three years. The festival will last till Oct. 20, 1985.

RADIO GREETES LAOS' INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

BK121147 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Station editor Duong Quang Minh's "article": "Warmly Welcome Laos' 40th Anniversary of Independence Proclamation Day"]

[Text] Forty years ago, amidst the tide of national liberation in Asia and favorably conditioned by the Soviet Union's glorious victory over Japanese militarism, the Lao people, under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party -- the predecessor of the present Lao People's Revolutionary Party -- coordinated with the Vietnamese people in their August uprising, rose up to win over the administration from the Japanese fascists and declared their independence on 12 October 1945.

The past 40 years -- a stage of the glorious revolutionary struggle full of dangers and ordeals yet very stalwart and glorious -- have left behind countless heroic stories all over Lao territory, further beautifying the national construction and defense history of the indomitable Lao people. The 9-year resistance against the French colonialists which was staged by the Lao people alongside the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples immediately after the declaration of independence, was a fierce ordeal.

This ordeal brought about a glorious victory in forcing the French colonialists to sign the 1954 Geneva Agreement recognizing the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the three countries of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam; and the legal position of the Lao Revolutionary Forces.

This victory was the bell tolling the demise of French colonialist domination in Laos. It was also a strong encouragement to the nationalist spirit of the various Lao tribes. It created the fundamental conditions for the Lao people to build and develop their country comprehensively for the new state of the revolutionary struggle.

The following anti-U.S. aggression struggle could be said the fiercest match of forces in the Lao people's history of national defense, because the Lao people had to cope with the U.S. imperialists -- the most barbarous archimperialists having the greatest economic and military potentials among the imperialist countries. Under the LPRP leadership, the Lao people mobilized their strength to the greatest extent in combination with the strength of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries, the strength of the socialist community, and the strength of the era to win again a glorious victory in smashing the U.S. imperialist aggression.

This victory created conditions for the total liberation of the country, the elimination of outdated monarchy, and the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 2 December 1975, as an independent and sovereign country and a member of the socialist and international community. This victory further opened a new era for the Lao people -- the era of independence, unity, and advance to socialism.

The Lao people's labor and combat tasks to build a new regime and defend their socialist fatherland in this stage were no less difficult and fierce. The foreign hostile forces with their expansionist schemes, have accelerated their land-grabbing and multifaceted wars of sabotage against the Lao people. Poverty and backwardness bequeathed by feudalism and colonialism was weighing heavily on all the Lao tribes. However, under the glorious LPRP leadership, the Lao people who developed to a high degree their patriotism and love of the new regime in a high sense of self-reliance and self-support and won the support of the fraternal socialist countries, continued to score a series of new armed exploits and achievements. Particularly, they have firmly assured social security, protected the territorial integrity, consolidated the revolutionary administration at all levels, resolved the frequent problem of food shortages, and basically eliminated illiteracy. The other sectors such as industry, handicrafts, communications, public health, and postal service have also quickly developed.

The material and moral lives of the Lao people have definitely improved a step further. These achievements have permitted the Lao people to look forward and make every effort to build the material and technical bases in the initial stage of socialist construction.

Speaking of the victories of the Lao revolution, we cannot help praising the diplomatic achievements of the Lao party and state, including Laos' positive contributions to the international peace and security, Lao attachment to the socialist system, and particularly, the special relationship among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

During the two former long resistance struggles against France and the United States as well as during the current national construction and defense against the expansionist forces, the Lao-Vietnamese relationship in particular, and the relationship among the three Indochinese countries in general, have always remained steady like the Truong Son mountain range and affluent like the flow of the Mekong River. In the spirit of considering friends' difficulties and misfortunes as their own, and also considering friends' happiness and victories as their own, the Lao people have pooled their minds and actions together with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples to create umpteen favorable conditions for the revolution in each individual country to develop and have made ever more contributions to peace, security, and social progress in the world, especially in Southeast Asia.

Speaking of the special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDP Council of Ministers, said: The solidarity, alliance, and cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia has become the law of survival and development -- an important factor that decides the victory of the revolution in each country. It has become a strategic line and the sacred feeling and internationalist duty of the Lao party, state, and people. All the Lao party members, people, and troops pledge to do their utmost to defend and strengthen the special relations of solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, not to let any reactionary force violate the sacred legacy cultivated with the blood and bones of countless number of cadres, combatants, and people of the three countries.

On the occasion of Laos' 40th anniversary of Independence Day, the Vietnamese people warmly greet the great achievements scored by the Lao people and wish the Lao people even more and greater victories. On this glorious anniversary, with deep emotion we recall the four verses by Uncle Ho depicting Vietnamese-Lao friendship: When we love each other, we can climb all mountains, ford all rivers, and run through all passes; Vietnam and Laos -- our two countries -- preserve our friendship that is more affluent than the flow in the Red and Mekong Rivers.

LE DUAN, OTHERS ATTEND MEETING AT CU CHI

BK131628 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] From 8 to 11 October in Cu Chi District, the committee for district building of the party and government met with representatives of 110 districts and representatives of all provinces and cities in Nam Bo to exchange experiences in comprehensive agricultural development and to unify the contents of and discuss measures to build district agro-industrial economic structures. Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

Directly supervising and guiding the conference were Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Central Committee for district building; Comrade Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communications and transportation; and Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu opened the conference and reported on the status of the task of building districts and strengthening the district level over the recent past. He also put forth the measures and targets to be achieved in 1986, 1990, and 2000. More than 10 reports presented by various districts at the conference have affirmed the changes made by various districts in Nam Bo over the recent past, especially during the 1 year of the implementation of the party Central Committee's resolution on building districts and strengthening the district level.

After hearing reports on initial results and experiences obtained in the course of district building, Comrade Le Duan cordially addressed the meeting. He welcomed the fact that 110 districts in Nam Bo and more than 400 districts throughout the country have made fairly notable progress in many fields and have succeeded in gradually determining the orientation of their advance.

He clearly pointed out: our party has, at an early date, made the issue of building districts and strengthening the district level a strategic policy aimed at developing the system of the laboring people's collective mastery in the socialist revolution in Vietnam. Districts are suitable places to bring into full play the laboring people's collective mastery in a new kind of production relations and a strong productive force advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production by simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions.

Districts are the cradle of large-scale socialist production, with the agro-industrial economic structure currently being built step by step. Districts are the places to build a new cultural and a new type of people who lead a beautiful life, love labor, are full of affection, and respect reason. Districts must be built into strong fortresses to defend the fatherland. In all fields of activity, districts are the places to bring into full play the aggregate strength emanating from the center, developing from the localities, and originating from the grass-roots level. For this reason, districts are a basic unit wherein to build economy and socialism.

PARTY TALKS HELD WITH INDIAN DELEGATION

OW141926 Hanoi VNA in English 1633 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 14 -- Talks were held here today between a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party CC and the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) led by its General Secretary E. Namboodiripad.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Hoang Tung, secretary of the party CC; Vu Quang, member of the party CC and head of its International Department; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the party CC's international department. The Indian side also included R. Ramara, member of the CPI-M Central Committee. The two sides informed each other of the activities of their respective parties and exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

JOBS PROGRAM TO MOBILIZE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

HK130314 Hong Kong AFP in English 0239 GMT 13 Oct 85

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 13 (AFP) -- Unemployed young people here are to be enlisted to help with the upkeep and renovation of the city and its new special economic zones, the daily HANOI MOI has announced. The city council decided last week to launch the program which is to include all young men and women between the ages of 18 and 35 who have not completed their military service or are not steadily employed. They are to be "mobilised for a three-year period of obligatory work and put at the disposal of people's committees in various neighborhoods and districts of the city," the newspaper said Thursday.

The article added that the young people would take part in "construction work or repairs, maintenance of roads and means of transport, hydraulic and water distribution systems, production of construction materials, replanting of hills and building the new economic zones." Participants in the compulsory work program would receive "a contractual salary and bonuses based on their performances," the scale of which was not revealed.

At the end of three years the "good elements" would receive priority consideration for a post in the administration or a state enterprise, or to begin a training program. Punishment for deviants could include convictions, the HANOI MOI added.

This is the first time a compulsory work program for young people has been instituted here by official decree, observers said. Such forced labor programs have existed previously, but they were generally limited to delinquents and were not officially regulated or published. Observers pointed out, however, that no Vietnamese can freely choose an occupation, adding that refusal of an assignment can mean loss of civil and economic rights and ostracisation from society. There have also been several cases when entire segments of the population have been assigned tasks, as in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) where several hundred thousand inhabitants were sent to "new economic zones" after the reunification of the country in 1976.

Western analysts have estimated that some three or four million working age Vietnamese, mostly young people, are unable to find work in Vietnam's precarious economy. Vietnamese authorities have said little in public of the problem, but certain officials have acknowledged it privately. Earlier in the year, a senior Vietnamese official, Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, said at a press conference that the number of unemployed in Vietnam was "comparable to that in France." In August, the number of people seeking work in France on a seasonally adjusted basis was 2,424,900. Provisional figures published in September for 1985 put the French unemployment rate at 10.5 per cent.

In March, the Communist Party daily NHAN DAN revealed that "several hundred thousand young people embark each year on an employment search which proves fruitless." The newspaper recommended that the unemployed be sent to work in the new economic zones, areas of rural wasteland which are unpopular because they offer difficult living conditions. The problem is most acute in the cities, and particularly in Hanoi where many of Vietnam's unemployed can be seen idle in the streets and cafes.

The numbers are also expected to increase because of strong demographic pressures. According to international statistics, nearly two million young people currently enter the labor force each year. The measure adopted by the Hanoi City Council is aimed at reducing the capital's number of unemployed, who have taken to such socially disruptive practices as crime, alcoholism and drugs. The HANOI MOI did not specify how many young people would be affected by the decision or if it would be extended to Vietnam's other large cities, especially Ho Chi Minh City where the unemployment problem is even worse than in Hanoi.

AUSTRALIAMESSAGE EXPRESSES 'SYMPATHY' WITH U.S. ACTION

BK151253 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] A carefully worded statement from Australia has been sent to the United States saying that Australia understands American concern over acts of terrorism by Palestinians. It has been reported that the message, sent by the acting prime minister, Mr Bowen, is considerably weaker in supporting the U.S. action of forcing the capture of the hijackers of the Achille Lauro.

After the Achille Lauro hijack, the United States sent fighter aircraft to force down a jet carrying the released hijackers to Tunisia. The message sent does not contain the word support, though it does say Australia has sympathy with the United States' position that terrorists should be subject to legal accountability. The statement finally released was formulated with the involvement of the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, who had just returned to the country.

Yesterday, Mr Bowen pledged to Parliament that he would send to the United States a statement of support. The federal opposition has called the official statement far too soft, while the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Canberra, Mr (Mustafah), visited a senior foreign affairs official to discuss the U.S. action, which he called an act of piracy.

Egypt Wants Retraction

HK150621 Hong Kong AFP in English 0610 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Canberra, Oct 15 (AFP) -- The Egyptian Embassy here today demanded a retraction from the Australian Government over its expression of support for the American action against the Achille Lauro's presumed hijackers. Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Kamal Abdel Fattah said he would seek a statement from Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden which would go along with what he called the world-wide condemnation of all sorts of piracy.

Mr Hayden arrived home from the United Nations today to face a growing storm over remarks made in Parliament yesterday by acting Prime Minister Lionel Bowen.

Asked by opposition leader John Howard if the government had sent a message of support to the U.S. Administration following the American action in forcing down an Egyptian plane carrying the cruise liner's four presumed hijackers, Mr Bowen said: "I will arrange for it to be done."

The Egyptian charge d'affaires said in a radio interview this morning it was "unfortunate and very disappointing that Mr Bowen should make such a statement." Mr Fattah said all countries, including Australia, should condemn all acts of piracy whether land, sea, or aerial.

"It is really very disappointing and a very unfortunate statement in our point of view that Australia should support an act of air piracy," Mr Fattah said. He said he intended to raise Egypt's objections to the statement with Australian foreign affairs officials later today.

Mr Hayden would not be drawn on the issue when he arrived at Parliament House today and said he would not be talking "until I've been briefed." Mr Bowen's remarks apparently took Australian foreign affairs officials by surprise as they had said yesterday that Mr Hayden would send an "appropriate reply" to the United States on his return to Canberra today. Australian Prime Minister Rob Hawke also withheld comment before his departure for the Bahamas where he is attending the Commonwealth heads of government meeting.

Hayden Denies Party Conflict

BK160201 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has denied any conflict within the Labor Party over the message sent to the United States on the capture of the Achille Lauro hijackers. The minister said in Canberra the American action is lawful and his government supported it. A carefully worded statement was sent to the United States by the acting prime minister, Mr Bowen, saying the Australia understood the American concern over acts of terrorism by Palestinians.

HAYDEN WARNS FARMERS OF SUBSIDIZED U.S. EXPORTS

BK100908 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has warned Australian farmers that they face the possibility of further tough competition from subsidized American farm products. Speaking in Washington after a meeting with the U.S. special trade representative, Mr Clayton Yeutter, Mr Hayden said the Americans had given no indication that they would stop their practice of poaching traditional Australian markets.

The foreign affairs minister said he had specifically raised the issue of United States sales of wheat to Yemen and Egypt where Australia had established markets but was struggling to compete with heavily subsidized shipments of American and European wheat. Mr Hayden said he told Mr. Yeutter that Australia would be severely disadvantaged if the United States' export enhancement program was expanded, but said he had received no commitment from the Americans. Earlier, Mr Hayden talks with American officials on arms control and the ANZUS defense treaty linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Radio Australia's Washington correspondent, Jim Middleton, says Mr Hayden discussed with the American defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, problems currently being experienced by ANZUS and the possibility of the United States signing the treaty declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

NEW ZEALAND

RADIO VIEWS U.S. STAND ON ANZUS AFTER PALMER VISIT

HK140120 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0005 GMT 14 Oct 85

[From the "Midday Report" program]

[Text] The United States claims that there is still flexibility on ANZUS, despite the very strong rejection of the recent negotiating mission by the visiting Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer. After meeting the secretary of state, George Shultz, Mr Palmer characterized the U.S. position as inflexible. According to our chief parliamentary reporter Mark Scott, American officials are denying that strongly. He has been in Washington while en route to the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas.

[Begin Scott recording] It's clear from talking to officials in Washington that the U.S. is immovable on the basic issue, that U.S. naval visits should begin again. It's on how that can be achieved that the U.S. claims to be flexible, but their (?chief) proposal is one that in fact would require the New Zealand Government to be flexible with its policy. U.S. officials are suggesting that instead of making the antinuclear legislation so absolute and so positive, the Lange government could leave the wording in the legislation vague, putting the strong words in the preamble to the bill; in other words, significantly water down that legislation. It is a proposal that Mr Lange would have to meet the strong public stand on the issue to be able to accept. So in that case the much talked about review of ANZUS will be activated by the United States, and Mr Lange's suggestion that review will be favorable to New Zealand is laughed out of court by U.S. officials.

The officials make it clear that no compensating deal would be worked out, no nonnuclear alternative would be produced. Why should we, they say, when it is New Zealand which is turning itself into a nonaligned nation by its policy. The bogey of the domino effect is also raised particularly in this context.

Speaking with American officials leaves you with the impression that ANZUS is one its last legs, unless New Zealand compromises. An official source in Washington says there will be a finite end to ANZUS. Perhaps the U.S. review and the New Zealand defense review may jointly decide that ANZUS is no longer an appropriate form of (?work) between the two countries, and that it has got to go. But that would mean Australia having to negotiate a bilateral defense agreement with the United States, which is understood in diplomatic circles to be an unpalatable object for Mr Hawke. [end recording]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AFP REPORTS 150 REFUGEE RIOTERS UNDER GUARD

HK151028 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Port Moresby, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Some 150 Irian Jaya refugees were reported to be under armed guard today in the northern Papua New Guinea town of Vanimo in connection with Saturday's riots. Australian ASSOCIATED PRESS reported from Vanimo that riot police and soldiers today rounded up about 150 of the 700 refugees at Blackwater -- one of several camps near the border with the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. The officer in charge of the Vanimo police station said they were being questioned tonight under guard at a compound behind the building, but would not comment on whether they would be charged.

On Saturday riot police used tear gas to disperse about 100 Blackwater refugees who went on a two-hour rampage through Vanimo after a dozen anti-Indonesian activists from the camp were deported to the Irian Jaya capital Jayapura. Two of Saturday's demonstrators were sentenced to a year's imprisonment yesterday for possession of several home-made bombs.

Government officials from Port Moresby are planning to fly to Vanimo tomorrow to assess the situation there and a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was reported to have made arrangements to visit the 150 under detention.

MARCOS RECEIVES SEN. LAXALT; NO STATEMENT ISSUED

HK160908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 16 (AFP) -- Senator Paul Laxalt, here as a special envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, met in private with President Ferdinand Marcos at Malacanang Palace today, the U.S. Embassy said. U.S. Embassy spokesman Allan Croghan told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the envoy met with the president in private early today, but would not elaborate on the length of the meeting or the topics they discussed.

The embassy also made no comment on a WASHINGTON POST report quoting an unnamed U.S. official as saying Mr. Laxalt was carrying an "extremely blunt letter of warning" that the Marcos regime was in danger of being overthrown if it did not move immediately to combat a growing communist insurgency. The Philippines hosts the two largest U.S. overseas military bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. Washington has expressed alarm over the future of its interests here amid the rapid growth of the communist New People's Army.

When asked what he knew about the meeting, Information Minister Gregorio Cendana told a foreign journalist that he would get his answers tomorrow when Mr. Marcos would be interviewed on the U.S. television show "Nightline." The presidential palace also did not issue any statement on the meeting. Mr. Croghan said Senator Laxalt is to leave Manila tomorrow. He arrived here Monday.

ESCALANTE PROTESTS HELD IN MANILA, NEGROS

HK151503 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Hundreds of clergymen and church workers chanting "Marcos fascist" today marched to the palace of President Ferdinand Marcos here to protest the shooting of 21 anti-government rallyists in Negros Island last month. The protesters, estimated by police at 500, held up lighted candles as they marched behind eight mock coffins which they placed near a bridge leading to the palace gates which were blocked by riot police and barbed wire barricades. The women, some of them wearing black veils of mourning, then placed lighted candles atop the barriers and openly wept as an ecumenical mass was held for those who died.

At least 21 people, including five women, were killed September 20 when soldiers and militiamen fired on a rally in the central island's Escalante Town organized by the Bayan opposition coalition. Protest leaders and the government blamed each other for the carnage, with the military claiming that its troops were attacked and shot at by an armed mob. Today's protesters, which included priests, nuns and survivors of the attack, began their march from a church yard some two kilometers (1.2 miles) away. They chanted "Marcos fascist" and said the president was responsible for the killings.

Bayan leaders said the group and five of the victims' relatives filed a petition at the United Nations today asking the Secretary General to order an investigation by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. "This petition will show that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms exists in the Philippines," the petition, released to the press here, added.

Meanwhile, in Escalante, some 5,000 Bayan members and victims' relatives today held an illegal march to the scene of the shooting and vowed to "avenge by any means" the victims, which they referred to as the "Escalante martyrs," eyewitness reports said.

They chanted anti-government slogans in the local dialect and raised clenched fists when they passed some ten heavily-armed soldiers manning roadblocks at a street fronting the town hall where the shooting took place. Escalante Mayor Braulio Lumayno rejected Bayan's request that it be granted a permit to stage the march, saying "we have an ordinance prohibiting the holding of rallies in this town." Negros Constabulary Chief Colonel Arunlfo Obillos, however, allowed the marchers to pass the town hall on the condition that they refrained from chanting slogans.

TIMES JOURNAL EDITORIAL ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

HK150843 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Oct 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Preparation Our Best Weapon on Bases Issue "]

[Text] Two leading members of the ruling KBL have expressed opposing views on the future of the two large American bases here -- Clark Air Force Base in Pampanga and the U.S. naval base in Zambales. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who had been in the forefront of efforts at the Batasang Pambansa to abrogate the existing RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Base Agreement and negotiate a new one, was quoted as saying yesterday that he doubted if the U.S. would pull out their bases because of the heavy material and political costs involved. On the former, he said the cost of transferring the military facilities to Tinian or Guam alone would run to about \$8 billion, and on the second, an American pullout would imply a retreat of the U.S. Pacific line of defense.

The minister may be right. After all, Clark Air Base is the largest military installation in the whole of Asia, with runways that allow for the operation of any aircraft in the U.S. Air Force, an enormous 590,000 yards of apron parking space and petroleum and oil lubricants capacity of 25 million gallons -- approximately equal to the capacity of New York's Kennedy International Airport, let alone its 200,000 square feet of ammunition storage space and a large bombing range. The U.S. naval base in Zambales has a shipyard that is considered to be the largest outside of continental U.S. It has facilities which include a fuel storage with a capacity of 110 million gallons, potable water supply enough to service the entire Seventh Fleet and the largest U.S. public works contingent west of Hawaii, with a motor pool division reportedly the largest in the world, among other features. It may take more than the figure mentioned by the defense minister to transfer such facilities to a place which is more than 2,000 kilometers from their present locations. As far as the military implications are concerned, a pullout would certainly enhance the prospects of the Soviet Union exercising greater military dominance in the region, strong as it already is considering its SS-20s in Soviet Asia and the facilities it is now developing in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam.

Yet, the American leadership, according to persistent reports, is increasingly becoming aware of the bases's "hostage situation" in the Philippines and a number of American officials have been heard talking openly about this. The gist of their statements is that the longer the Americans keep these facilities here, the deeper they will sink in the political and economic quagmire which they believe the country is being inevitably sucked into, let alone what they consider as the use of the bases by the present Philippine leadership as a leverage in the discussions on U.S. economic and military aid to this country.

MP Arturo Tolentino has apparently come to accept the possibility that these voices in the American government could finally prevail. In remarks before students at the University of Santo Tomas recently, the former foreign minister said the United States may not even want to renegotiate for an extension of the bases treaty when this expires on Sept. 16, 1991.

He cited reports indicating that the Pentagon was already planning to upgrade existing facilities in Guam and the Marianas in the Pacific in preparation for the expiration of the bases agreement. "We should not be surprised," he said, "if before 1991, the United States informs the Philippines that it will move out when the agreement expires."

At this stage when everything seems fluid, we cannot say for sure whose views will eventually hold. But it should not really matter if we are prepared for either of the predictions. If Mr Enrile's views hold, then the government should start preparing even now the terms it wants to derive out of the renegotiated treaty, always keeping in mind the national interest. That is still a good seven years from now and this should give us plenty of time to prepare. Perhaps, our leaders can now start devising ways wherein we could, for a change, negotiate from a position of strength, instead of merely nodding to the Americans' wishes. Should Tolentino's views prevail, we should equally be ready to offset the repercussions, the least of which is the problem of the 22,000 Filipino workers who will be displaced by such a pullout. There is always the possibility, though, that these workers would be brought along by the Americans, considering the expertise they have developed and the large expense that is normally involved in training new personnel. But this may already be in the realm of wishful thinking.

GOVERNMENT, IMF FAIL TO AGREE ON REVISED PROGRAM

HK160250 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 85 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The government and the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) management failed to reach an agreement on the country's revised economic program during negotiations held last week in Seoul, South Korea. As a result, the IMF is still withholding the release of its third credit tranche, with BUSINESS DAY monetary sources saying the third draw-down is now expected to be made only by late next month. However, President Marcos yesterday said the government has already reached an "understanding" with the IMF regarding its compliance with some Fund-imposed conditions before the country can draw the third tranche from the standby facility amounting to 615 special drawing rights (about \$630 million). During his conference with West German Economic Minister Jurgen Warnke, Marcos said Prime Minister Cesar Virata "has entered into some kind of understanding (with the IMF) on the matters of money supply, (budget) deficit and increased taxation."

In his talk with the German official, Marcos openly criticized the Fund's recommendations, saying that the current economic recovery program of the government is being "adversely affected by the IMF-imposed conditions" regarding money supply, the government deficit and increased taxation. These IMF conditions "immediately hurt the business community," he said. Manila-based foreign bankers had earlier interpreted recent public criticisms of the IMF by Marcos and Virata as government signals to the Fund that it is taking a hard stand against some of the financial institution's recommendations in the current round of negotiations.

The estimate that the country can draw on the third tranche only by late November is based on the fact that the government has agreed with the IMF that another fund staff team will have to come to the Philippines to further evaluate certain components of the economic program the government is proposing. The sources said the IMF staff team, which, however, is not a full review mission, is scheduled to arrive next week. "We'll be closely reviewing the numbers (the monetary and fiscal data and projections) again with the IMF," a ranking government official involved in the negotiations said. After staying for about a week, the IMF team would need another two weeks before it can submit to the Fund's management its recommendations.

Central Bank [CB] governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. -- who arrived the other day with Virata from Seoul -- however could not be reached yesterday to comment on the reports. BUSINESS DAY sources said the IMF staff and the government disagreed in Seoul on two issues: the peso's exchange rate and the government's budget deficit for this year.

The IMF has stuck to its position that the decline in the country's exports -- which reached 14 percent in August on an annualized basis -- should be counteracted through a depreciation of the peso. The CB, on the other hand, has argued that the country's poor export performance has nothing to do with the exchange rate and was mainly due to such factors as the softening of both sugar and coconut prices as well as to the anemic demand in the U.S., Europe and Japan for manufactured exports such as semiconductors and garments. The country's monetary authorities also used the IMF's arguments that the exchange rate now is entirely on a free-floating basis and is determined principally by market forces.

"It's pretty obvious that the slide of the peso in the last two weeks has failed to satisfy the IMF on the foreign exchange rate question," a source noted. The peso's exchange rate has declined from its former P18.64:\$1 level to yesterday's P18.70:\$1, with blackmarket rates following the official rate's drop. Money changers yesterday were buying dollars at the P18.50:\$1 rate, up from their rate about two weeks ago of P18.43:\$1.

With regard to the budget deficit, the government is now certain to exceed the yearend P6.2-billion ceiling initially agreed with the IMF, with the deficit already hitting P5.6 billion as of early-September. Official estimates indicate that the deficit will reach P16.2 billion this year if the government fails to drastically increase tax revenues. Government officials had also disclosed that revenues from import duties are falling about 40 percent below target, mainly as a result of the strength of the peso for most of the year. The government is asking for a yearend budget deficit of P8.7 billion.

The failure of the government to reach an agreement with the IMF risks the entire financial rescue package international banks have set up since the terms for the new money and the revolving trade facility specifically stipulate that a default condition on these agreements will exist if the Fund's standby arrangement is cancelled.

However, the international financial community expects the government to sooner or later reach an agreement with the IMF. The risk now is a technical one since the terms of the new money facility stipulate that a condition of default exists if the government fails to draw on an IMF tranche 45 days after it is due.

MRS MARCOS HEADS DELEGATION TO UN SESSION

HK150810 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, is en route to New York. Mrs Marcos left today to head the Philippine delegation at the 40th anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly. She will deliver a speech on Friday outlining a plan of action for humanity. She will also speak to the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in New York City. Another activity she will attend is the conference on drug abuse sponsored by U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan. Mrs Marcos is bringing with her copies of the president's latest book dealing with the achievements and progress of the United Nations during the past 40 years. President Marcos led government officials who saw the first lady and her party board a Philippine Airlines plane.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES \$3.62 BILLION BUDGET

HK150811 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 15 (AFP) -- The Philippines parliament has passed a 67.4 billion peso (3.62 billion dollar) national government budget for 1986 amid strong objections from the opposition, officials said here today. The National Assembly approved the budget on third and final reading late yesterday, parliamentary secretariat personnel said. It is expected to be signed into law shortly by President Ferdinand Marcos, whose proposed budget was two billion pesos (107.5 million dollars) higher.

The largest amounts allotted were 11.5 billion pesos (618 million dollars) for the Education, Culture and Sports Ministry, 10.5 billion pesos (564 million dollars) for the National Defense Ministry, and 5.6 billion pesos (301 million dollars) for the Public Works and Highways Ministry. Opposition spokesman M.P. Homobono Adaza said the minority objected because the budget was "unbalanced" and "debt-ridden," and that too many funds were "subservient to the president." "More than one-third of the budget is under the direction of Marcos," he said.

CORAZON AQUINO DECLINES ROLE OF CANDIDATE

HK160411 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] A movement to draft the widow of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr to run for president in the 1987 presidential election was launched yesterday [15 October] by her sympathizers at the National Press Club. Joaquin "Chino" Roces, former publisher of the defunct MANILA TIMES, said the crusade is designed to unify the opposition and put up a single candidate who would have a bigger chance of winning. Roces said however, during a press conference, that Mrs Aquino until now is not amenable to be drafted as a presidential candidate, but she fully supports one opposition candidate to face President Marcos in the 1987 election.

CPP-NPA SPOKESMEN DISCUSS SITUATION ON NEGROS

HK150618 Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 15 Oct 85

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, Oct 15 (AFP) -- The first powderkeg of the country's communist rebellion could explode here in Negros Island, where insurgent spokesmen confidently predict a "strategic stalemate" with the military by 1987. Members of the New People's Army (NPA), military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), now enter and leave this seaport capital under cover and freely roam sugar cane fields just outside city limits.

CPP-NPA spokesmen here say they have enough logistics, preparation and support to reach a balance of power with the military in two years, way ahead of their comrades in much of the country. "This is a very opportune time for subversion," said a prominent resident, reflecting the fears of the rich in this genteel city which used to be pampered by a stable market and assured prices of sugar until the mid-1970's. The collapse of sugar prices and contraction of the market, following decades of exploitation and abuses by "sugar barons" have made masses of unemployed peasants and workers ripe for the rebels, many residents here believe. The CPP-NPA agrees. In an informal talk Sunday with foreign and local reporters, including AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, at a rendezvous only 10 minutes away from here, insurgent spokesmen said they could reach the "strategic stalemate" with government forces by 1987.

According to the CPP-NPA timetable, at that stage its forces would occasionally engage soldiers in open combat and control a shadow countryside government. The stalemate would be a step above the defensive stage and the transition to the final state, the strategic offensive. The spokesmen -- an ex-priest, a former college sociology instructor, a sugar worker and an NPA urban guerilla commander -- also announced the opening of a new "guerilla front" in northern Negros, the fourth in the island. The new front includes Escalante town where at least 21 protesters were killed by troopers and militia men on September 20. It is believed to be the bloodiest single protest on record in this violence-rocked country.

An NPA spokesman who called himself Roman said they had received many requests from survivors of the so-called "Escalante massacre" to join the NPA, but he said "even our recruitment is planned." "It is very easy to become a red fighter but it is rather hard to remain one," he added.

Official and unofficial sources familiar with the insurgency situation say the NPA has about 500 regulars backed by 2,000 rebel militia members ranged against some 5,000 security forces and several thousand government militia units, many of them still in training. The strength of the NPA regular force is expected to rise after potential guerillas get elevated to regulars following a daring raid on a maritime school armory this year which netted some 400 rifles to be used in the expansion program, the sources added. Most of the rifles were M-1 Garands, powerful single-shot magazine rifles used for military training.

That raid was one of several NPA operations in Negros this year that have gained national attention. The others include a daytime attack on an elite army ranger group headquarters in Isabela town that left 11 soldiers dead. Last September 20, during the Escalante carnage, NPA guerillas raided a state-owned Japanese-funded copper mining complex in the south, Maricalum, lectured stunned employees, and hauled away two tons of explosives without firing a shot.

Military and provincial officials were unavailable for interviews on the insurgency situation during visits here last week, but they have been quoted as saying that the problem remains well within control. An integrated command called Task Force Sugarland coordinates military efforts. The military receives financial and logistical support from some sugar planters, who in turn are provided with special militia for their protection. The CPP-NPA also receives support from some planters. Newsmen who took part in the dialogue noticed that well-to-do allies were supporting the communist underground by allowing the use of their properties, among other things.

A spokesman of the National Democratic Front (NDF) in the region, who identified himself as Carlos, said a number of "small and medium landlords" had "contributed to the development of the revolution and will surely be given consideration when liberation comes." The NDF is an underground alliance led by the CPP and NPA. The help, he added, came in the form of guns, the use of their vehicles, and food for protesters. He said the guns included M-16 ArmaLite rifles, M-60 machineguns, Browning automatic rifles and AK-47 rifles.

The movement also appears to be getting strong support from clergymen. Priests and nuns have been at the forefront of many protests, side by side with feeding programs for poor children and other regular priestly duties. "The greatest problems of people in Negros are hunger and militarization," said Father Ireneo Gordoncillo for the Bacolod Roman Catholic Diocese. He said four of his fellow priests in Negros had gone underground after fearing they would be arrested or killed for their political activities.

ENGINEER TEAM TO WORK ON 3 CHINESE PROJECTS

HK141428 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Oct 85 p 24

[Text] A team of Filipino engineers architects and skilled workers has been contracted to work on three multi million-dollar projects in the People's Republic of China, among them a \$29-million resort hotel for the Ministry of Tourism in Xiamen (Amoy).

Project Manager Romeo Alindayu, a civil engineer announced the conclusion of an agreement with Chinese officials for the construction and management of the commercial and industrial edifices. Alindayu said the Philriches International Holding Co., a multinational company registered in Hong Kong, will undertake the construction of projects in coordination with the Wayss and Freytag AC of West Germany. The project manager, who arrived recently from the job sites in China, said that aside from the resort hotel, Philriches will construct a \$75-million 27-storey Twin Tower building for the Education and Labor Committee in Guangzhou City (Canton).

The third project is a \$25-million veneer and plywood mill for the China Nanhai Oil Joint Venture Service Corp. in Shenzhen City. "Direct beneficiaries of the company's projects include a significant number of Filipino engineers, architects and skilled workers hired for the projects who will be contributing substantially to the foreign exchange earnings of the country," Alindayu said. The Ministry of Labor and Employment and the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration approved the projects last May and the labor attache and consul in Hong Kong were apprised of the negotiation results, Alindayu said.

NEDA EXPECTS GNP TO DECLINE 2.5-3 PERCENT

HK151408 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Excerpt] The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has revised its projection for the country's gross national product (GNP) further downward. According to NEDA, GNP is now expected to decline 2.5 percent to 3 percent in real terms this year. Earlier, the government agency predicted a 1 percent drop.

The revised estimate was made following the completion of the report on the GNP which showed that for the first semester, it dropped 2.6 percent to P45,800 million compared to P48,010 million for the same period in 1984.

This means that for the second semester this year, the total production of goods and services should drop by between 0.3 percent and 1.3 percent in order to offset the 4.6 percent decline during the first semester.

The GNP for this year would then come to between P90,720 million and P91,187 million in real terms, below the P93,526 million posted last year. With a drop of 2.5 percent to 3 percent estimated for this year, real GNP will now be less than the 1980 level of P92,629 million and only slightly over the P83,736 million recorded in 1979.

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